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THE EDWARDS FAMILY

in

THE CHENANGO COUNTRY

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by

Mary Edwards Twitchell

and

Richard Henry Edwards

Lislo, New York

July, 1947

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**2014885**

A limited edition of one hundred and  
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Mary Edwards Ingalls  
Richard Henry Edwards



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The twelve children of William Edwards and Betsey Fay were:

	Born	Died	
1. Abijah Burbank	1816	1816	24
2. Ann Eliza	1817	1899	24
3. Franklin Burbank	1819	1878	25
4. Emily	1821	1904	39
5. Hamilton	1823	1912	40
6. Charles Henry	1825	1900	75
7. Timothy	1827	1912	80
8. William Burr	1829	1893	84
9. Mary Ballard	1831	1866	91
10. David Fay	1834	1860	93
11. Frances Jane	1838	1866	95
12. Clarissa Elizabeth	1842	1919	96



This book is dedicated  
to  
every living member  
of the younger generations  
of the  
Edwards Family  
and to  
the generations yet to be  
in the hope that  
all may find in the  
lives recounted here  
Inspiration  
to  
Christian Living  
and that  
"through the blessing of  
Almighty God they may be  
fitted for  
Publick Employment  
both in  
Church and Civil State"



The title of this volume The Edwards Family in the Chenango Country is loosely suggestivo rather than precisely descriptivo, for thore are other Edwardses in this rogion than those here named, and the Chenango country is no exactly delimited aroa. The Chenango country is an old phrase borrowed from the very early days before surveyors had cut up this beautiful region into tiny parcels - the long lost days when geography was mystery and adventure. The phrase roughly relatios to the territory along the Chonango Rivor, as the Indians had namod it. The native terrain of these particular Edwardses is, however, that part of the Chonango country which lies chiofly within the County of Broome, up along the valley abovo Binghamton to Chenango Forks, and then up the Tioughnioga Valloy to Lisle and beyond, rather than along the uppor Chonango, which runs through Chenango county. Furthermore, it must bo admitted that these Edwardses haven't stayed put in the Chenango country. Edwardses are not apt to stay put anywhere very long. That is one of their troublesome characteristics. The authors might expand upon this and other troublosome characteristics of theirs, but, since they hope to live for some time yet, with the Edwardses who remain in this rogion, discretion forbids. And so wo have to confess that our title is a pretty loose affair, unloss, indeed, wo woro to defend it as a label for a family state of mind, but that would involve us at once in family psychology, which, Heaven forbid! To be wholly honest, we use the titlo because we like the sound of it, i.e., chiefly for aesthotic roasons. We hope you will like both it and the Edwardses too.

The chief intent of this volume is to inform the younger members of the family and futuro generations about their lineage. Spacial attontion is givon to Edward Edwards, who was the pioneer and progenitor of the family in this region. The account of him in this volume, written by Richard Henry Edwards, is the only connected biographical sketch of him known to the authors. The chief centor of the family through the yoars has been at Lisle, New York. Space limitations have necessitated the omission of all collateral branchos of the family who settled in other parts of the stato.

Briof accounts of the very early ancstors have been included in order that the line of descent may be easily traced from the Rev. Richard Edwards, M.A., of London. He appoars to have boon born bofore 1600, for ho died after a busy and usoful life, in the plaguo in 1625. Chief relianco for the earlior generations has been placod upon the Memoirs of Timothy Edwards of Stockbridge written by his son, Colonel William Edwards, of Hunter, Greene County, New York, a rare book long out of print; also upon the Edwards Gonoalogy, published by William H. Edwards of Coalburgh, West Virginia, in 1903, as correct-ed by Franklyn Ellsworth Edwards, to whom our spacial appreciation is due for his porsistont study of our family history. Relianco has also been placed up-on The Doscondants of William Edwards, Colonist to Connecticut Colony, 1639 by Elizur Yale Smith; also upon his article under the same titlo, describing Timothy Edwards II of Stockbridge and his doscondants, published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record of July, 1942, Vol. LXXIII No. 3. Those have boon freely quoted without quotation marks with the author's kind permission. Jonathan Edwards, by Ola Elizabeth Winslow, published by the Mac-millan Company in 1940 has also boon a chiof sourco with regard to the imme-diate forebears of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, M.A. Quotations from it have been included here with the kind permission of the publishers. Valiant for Truth; Life, Letters, and Diaries of David Fay Edwards, 1834-1860, by Richard



Henry Edwards, supplies much first-hand information about the family life of William Edwards and Betsey Fay and their children, which could not be duplicated in this volume. Other bibliographical references have been included here and there to facilitate further study.

The authors express their appreciation to all members of the family and friends who have shared in supplying data for this volume. They have found an invaluable source in the scrapbook of clippings kept through many years by Clarrissa Elizabeth Edwards. They greatly regret unavoidable omissions where data are lacking, and the brevity of accounts where further information could not be secured. The system of numbering used in listing the descendants of William Edwards and Betsey Fay follows the order of birth within each branch of the family in each generation, e.g. 3 Franklin Burbank. 31 Frederick Romaine. 31 Harry Frederick. 3113 Grace Elizabeth. 31131 Bruce Edwards Pearson. The total number of sketches in this book is 115, not counting those of wives or husbands as separate. The number of these descended from Wm. Edwards and Betsey Fay, including foster children, is 105.

M.E.T.

R.H.E.



Richard Edward(e)s of London

The earliest known ancestor of the Edwards family was the Reverend Richard Edwards of London. The names of his parents and the date of his birth are unknown. Only a few facts of certain knowledge regarding him are well established. His baptism is recorded in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, Middlesex, on November 1, 1618. He is reported by Samuel Hopkins, first biographer of Jonathan Edwards, to have lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth. His wife, Mrs. Anne Edwards, is said to have made a ruff for the Queen. Richard Edwards was a school-master in charge of the Ratcliffe Free School, which was maintained by the Coopers' Company of London in Stepney Parish.\* "As schoolmaster, Richard Edwards would have been one of a diminishing company of gentlemen, most of whom were associated with ships and shipbuilding. When he walked the narrow, crowded streets he would have been a man apart - a man of the cloth - for the mastership of the Free School, since it involved the reading of prayers in the chapel, was open only to a clergyman, and accordingly it carried with it the dignity and social prestige of a Church of England living."

"In addition to his responsibility for the instruction of the hundred boys entrusted to him, their governance and daily well-being, he was also charged with the entire management of an adjoining almshouse, which by the bequest of Lady Avice, the founder of the Free School, provided for certain 'Bedemen and Bede Women from the Families of Coopers and from the parish of Ratcliffe.' From such memoranda of the Master's duties as have been preserved it appears that the Ratcliffe Free School was in effect a small parish, calling not only for a schoolmaster's knowledge of grammar, Latin, and the three R's but for experienced leadership in various practical matters as well."

"Obviously, in partial qualification for such an appointment, Richard Edwards was a university man and an ordained minister."

"Records of the Coopers' Company give no hint of the earlier career of Richard Edwards but merely set him down as Master of Arts. He applied for the Ratcliffe position on May 18, 1620, was appointed on July 24th of the same year, and served until his death from the plague, August 31, 1625. Record of his death also appears on the register of St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney parish, of which Ratcliffe was at that time a part. The record reads,

(August 31, 1625)  
 plague      Richard Edwardes Scholemaister of  
                  Ratcliffe ffreeschoole the same day.

Nine days later, September 9, 1625, the Consistory Court of London granted administration of his goods to Anne Edwards, his widow, who three months later married James Coles, cooper. Record of this marriage, which caused a detour in the Edwards' fortunes for two generations and meanwhile brought the family to America, is preserved in the Register of St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney parish, under date of December 6, 1625, as follows:

---

\* The quoted passages in this and the sketches immediately following are from the Winslow biography of Jonathan Edwards.



James Cole of the pish of Whitechappell Cooper  
and Anne Edwards of Ratcliff widow maried by licence  
out of the office of the ffaculties the 6th day.

Thereafter the path of Anne Edwards and her son William leads straight to Hartford, Connecticut, and to the pioneer chapter in the Edwards annals."

Cf. Winslow, Ola Elizabeth, Jonathan Edwards, Cap. I, "The Edwards Family"

Smith, Elizur Yale, "The English Ancestry of Jonathan Edwards," The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. LXX, No. 2, April, 1939.

### William Edwards of Hartford

William Edwards was the son of Richard Edwards of London and Anne Edwards. This is established in the record of his christening. This record, so long sought by builders of the Edwards family tree, appears on the Parish Register of St. Botolph's Church, Aldgate, London. The entry reads:

Nouember Anno Domini 1618,  
William Edwardes sonne to Richard Edwardes, Minister,  
& Anne his wife,  
Christned on Sunday the first day of this Moneth.

That this was William Edwards of Hartford is established beyond doubt by two legacies left to him years later by residents of St. Botolph's parish, Aldgate: one from Julian Munter, his maternal grandmother, 'unto my grandsonne William Edwards the sonne of Richard Edwards deceased,' and the other from her husband Henry Munter, 'unto William Edwards sonne of the said Anne Cole by her former husband Richard Edwardes.' A surviving Boston record of 1647 showing that William Edwards of Hartford authorized the collection of one of these legacies makes the identification certain. "Had Richard Edwards lived, her son William would probably have followed his father's example - gone to college and become a Church of England clergyman. Instead, he learned to make barrels. Also, thanks to James Coles, he became a Dissenter, and later an American."

It appears that "in 1634, nine years after his marriage to Anne Edwards, James Coles met with financial reverses, fell into debt and fled from London to escape imprisonment." "There would seem to be little reason to doubt the traditions of the Cole family that, together with his wife Anne, her son William Edwards and his own children, James, Abigaile and Timothy, he arrived in America during the latter part of the year 1635, possibly tarried briefly at Mt. Wollaston (now Braintree), or at Cambridge, and in the spring of 1636 joined the party of Thomas Hooker, migrated to the Connecticut Valley, and settled in Hartford. Here he lived for the remainder of his life, prospering sufficiently not only to regain the dignity of solvency but from time to time to make small purchases of land, and shortly before his death in 1652 to build himself a 'new dwelling house' in Hartford. It would probably have surprised him to know that in after years his name was to be honored by a place on the Hartford monument erected in honor of the original settlers of the town."



"William Edwards, cooper - first of the American line - was, as one might expect, a man of distinctly modest attainments. According to the books he was not made freeman until his fortieth year, and thereafter performed no community services more important than viewing the town chimneys and correcting disorders in the time of public worship. His holdings in land were meager; he owned his dwelling house with the cooper's shop beside it, and various strips of meadow land - all of them small. Except for an occasional apprentice he kept his trade within the capacity of his own hands. Honest and upright himself, he was quick to invoke the law against his erring neighbors, once bringing upon himself the censure of the court for his vehemence."

William Edwards "married Agnes Spencer, widow of his fellow townsmen William Spencer." "Traditionally, she is thought to have been connected with an English family of importance, but no clue survives save the legend that one of her brothers was mayor of Exeter and another of Barnstaple." "She became the wife of William Edwards at some time between 1642 and 1645; the precise date is not recorded." "One child was born of this second marriage, a son, named Richard for his paternal grandfather."

#### Richard Edwards of Hartford

Richard Edwards of Hartford was the only son of William Edwards and Agnes Spencer. He was born in Hartford, May 1, 1647, and lived there all of his seventy-one years. "Richard Edwards was essentially a man of business - energetic, careful in details, tireless and, for his day, highly successful. His wealth came chiefly through merchandising, yet throughout his life he maintained, in addition, a cooper's shop, working regularly at the bench himself. Success came early. By his thirty-seventh year he had outgrown his first warehouse and was applying to the town for permission to build another, measuring to be sure only sixteen by twenty feet, but in that day of small things large enough to make him the envy of his less successful competitors. His holdings in land, cattle, oxen, horses, and farm equipment were also more extensive than those of most of his fellow townsmen, and his house in Hartford was the seat of a man of considerable wealth for his time and station." "His community services and his local honors were both more numerous and more important than those of his father. Made freeman at twenty-one, he became successively chimney viewer, town surveyor, constable, selectman, and also on several occasions representative to act on behalf of the town. After he was sixty years old he was admitted to the bar, and still later he received an appointment as 'Queen's Attorney.' This list of recorded dignities sorts well with the description of his appearance set down by his son Timothy:

'A stalwart man of noble stature and comely countenance, erect, robust and nimble to an unusual degree, good in argument, pleasant in consultation and well furnished for society.'

"Most of all, perhaps, he was in the family tradition for his habit of plain dealing with other men concerning their faults. When Timothy Edwards wrote,

'In that thing I have hardly ever (if ever) known the Like of him,'



he was unaware that men were later to say the same of him and of his son after him. Deliberate in action, Richard Edwards was one who "knew and observed his steps, weighed things," was not easily discouraged, or soon 'Daunted in his Lawfull and Just undertakings by Great words, or by the Frowns and big Looks of Men'."

He is reputed to have been the leading attorney of this period in the colony of Connecticut. While he did not go to Harvard, the only college in America at that time, papers he left show him to have been a well-educated man.

Richard Edwards was first married to Elizabeth Tuttle in New Haven, November 19, 1667, in what proved to be a very unhappy marriage. After living with his first wife for twenty-three years and having six known children by her, Richard Edwards decided to divorce her, although divorces were very uncommon at that time. He had sufficient grounds for a divorce. The complaint filed on scriptural grounds is dated July 2, 1689, and accuses his wife of "unamiable conduct" towards him and makes many other charges. She was considered to be insane and unfaithful. The statement is written in his own handwriting and signed by him. First denied, his plea was reconsidered by a committee of ministers who decided in his favor. He later married Mary Talcott and had six children by her. Richard Edwards of Hartford is referred to as "The Founder of the Edwards Dynasty." He died in Hartford, April 20, 1718, and was buried there in the Ancient Burying Ground.

#### Timothy Edwards of Windsor, Connecticut

Timothy Edwards was the first son of Richard Edwards and Elizabeth Tuttle. He was born May 14, 1669, in Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education under the direction of the Reverend Isaac Foster, M.A., pastor of the First Church of Hartford; then under the Reverend Timothy Woodbridge, who became the pastor in 1683; then under the Reverend Pelatiah Glover of Springfield, Massachusetts. He entered Harvard College with the Class of 1691, but did not take his degrees until 1694, when he took both his B.A. and M.A. on the same day. During the intervening years he appears to have continued his studies under Pelatiah Glover and to have been a teacher at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he also studied under the Reverend Solomon Stoddard, M.A., his future father-in-law. After receiving his degrees in 1694, he returned to Northampton where he was married to Esther Stoddard, November 6, 1694. The young couple settled in the East Windsor Parish, where Timothy was promised a salary of sixty pounds to be raised to eighty pounds in five years. This in addition to his firewood. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Edwards as pastor a small meetinghouse was begun but was not finished until 1696-1697. His father, Richard Edwards of Hartford, gave his son a farm and built the young preacher a house substantial for those days. In this house Timothy Edwards and his wife Esther reared their son Jonathan and their "sixty-feet of daughters," as the ten of them were named. Here he educated the girls and later sent some of them to Northampton and to Boston to continue their studies. Here he also kept a school to prepare young men for college and the ministry.

Timothy Edwards owned considerable land about the parsonage and this land, with the assistance of his wife, he farmed. He had a large apple orchard, a



cider press and a distillery. He appears to have specialized in the distillation of cider brandy. His ten daughters were his pride, but a burden upon his pocketbook, and no doubt it was with much joy that he once again settled down after officiating at the wedding of one of them. They cut off their hair for him to exchange for fans and girdles in Boston.

Timothy Edwards was a pompous preacher. He insisted on respect from his parishioners. They must tip their hats to him and there were many controversies in his parish. Yet, he was no hell-fire and damnation preacher. He was much more liberal in his theological views than his famous son.

By the townspeople and his parishioners, Mr. Edwards was regarded somewhat in awe. If a disagreement arose between them, or if a family squabble flamed up, this pompous parson made it his business to investigate the cause. He was dictatorial and so his ministry was one of intermittent squabbles with his parish. He considered he was a court of first and last resort over the affairs of the community.

Timothy Edwards was not one of the outstanding preachers of Colonial New England. He was a great scholar and teacher and it is said that his knowledge of Latin, Greek and Hebrew was greater than his knowledge of his own language.

On May 11, 1732, he preached the election sermon before the General Assembly, taking as his text, "All the Living must surely Die and Go to Judgment." This sermon was published and is his only known sermon that was ever published.

On July 24, 1711, the Governor and Council of the Connecticut Colony appointed him as one of two chaplains of the Connecticut troops in an expedition against Canada, which was known as Queen Anne's War. He accompanied the troops on foot over Indian trails via New Haven to Albany and went with the troops moving thence into Canada. Mr. Edwards got only as far as Saratoga, where in consequence of the fatigue and exposure of the march, he was taken seriously ill. The General Assembly provided for his return to his home.

Mr. Edwards was a man who did not believe in giving up. He wished to hang on until the end, but in August, 1752, when he was eighty-three years old, his church informed him that his preaching and parish supervision were not satisfactory to them. They wished him to resign so they could appoint a new minister in his stead. This he refused to do. In 1755, The Rev. Joseph Perry, who had graduated from Harvard College in 1752 was called and settled as colleague to Mr. Edwards. The parish continued to pay Mr. Edwards his salary until his death in 1758, at the age of eighty-nine, lacking four months. He died less than two months before his famous son, Jonathan.

Esther Stoddard Edwards was a remarkable woman. Although the daughter of one famous clergyman and the wife of another, she did not become a member of the church until she was forty-three years old, in 1715. She was more practical than her husband and to her was due, to a great extent, the education of her children. She also assisted her husband in the school he conducted for the education of other youths preparing for college. She died in her 99th year of age.



Both Mr. and Mrs. Edwards' tombstones are standing in the burying ground on East Windsor Hill, now in the township of South Windsor. They read:

In Memory of  
 The Rev'd Mr Timothy Edwards  
 Pastor of the 2d Society of Windsor,  
 (whose singular Gifts and Piety, rendered  
 him an excellent, and in the Judgment of  
 Charity, by the Blessing of Heaven a  
 Successful Minister of the Gospel)  
 who died January ye 27<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1758  
 In the 89<sup>th</sup> year, of his Age, and 64<sup>th</sup>  
 of his Ministry - And his Remains  
 Bury'd under this Stone.

Here, lies ye Remains  
 of Mr<sup>s</sup> Esther Edwards  
 Daught of ye Rev'd Mr.  
 Stoddard & ye consort of ye  
 Rev'd Mr. Timothy Edwards of Windsor  
 who died Jan<sup>y</sup> 19, 1770 in ye 99<sup>th</sup>  
 year of her age.

#### Jonathan Edwards of Northampton

and Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and Princeton, New Jersey

Jonathan Edwards was the fifth child and only son of Timothy Edwards and Esther Stoddard. He was born in Windsor, Connecticut (East Parish), Connecticut Colony, October 5, 1703. He was prepared for college by his father in the parsonage. During his early adolescence he started his writing, built a hut in the woods for prayer, and commenced taking long walks for meditation, a practice he followed throughout his life. Perhaps the presence of ten sisters in the house may have had something to do with his wanting to get out. He matriculated at the Collegiate school within His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut (later Yale College) in September, 1716, shortly before his thirteenth birthday. He was elected a college butler but the records show that his college life was rather a solitary one, as his superior mental gifts kept him aloof from many of his fellow collegians. He was graduated from the college at the head of his class, after delivering the Latin Valedictory Address, in 1720, receiving his Bachelor's degree at the age of sixteen. He remained in the college for two further years of study in theology, was licensed to preach in 1722 and the same year was awarded his Master's degree. He held a brief pastorate in New York City with a group of Scotch Presbyterians, but soon accepted a tutorship in Yale College, and not long after became senior tutor.

In 1725 he was invited to assist his grandfather, The Reverend Solomon Stoddard, M.A., who was the aged pastor of the church in Northampton, Massachusetts. He accepted and was ordained Feb. 23, 1727. Five months after his



ordination he was married to Sarah Pierrepont of New Haven, Connecticut. It was an ideal and happy marriage.

Jonathan Edwards was given three hundred pounds for the purchase of a homestead in Northampton, fifty acres of pasture land, a hundred pounds a year salary, which was gradually increased. The parish was an important one, the congregation numbering over six hundred. The parish prospered and Jonathan Edwards, who succeeded to the full pastorate in 1729, became a power among the clergy of New England. By 1735 the parish had outgrown the meeting house and it was voted to build a new one on top of Meeting House Hill. This was completed in 1738.

Jonathan Edwards shared in two revivals of religion, the first in 1735, and a second in 1740 which has become known as "The Great Awakening." George Whitefield, a stirring preacher from England shared in this second revival. During it Edwards preached his famous Enfield Sermon, July 8, 1741, "Sinners in the Hands of An Angry God." This revival led to many contentions and divisions among the clergy. Edwards was called to travel widely throughout New England, both to preach and to give counsel in other parishes. He became greatly esteemed abroad, especially in Scotland, where his written works were first published. Like his father before him he took young theological students for instruction. Some of them lived in his own house.

Discord developed in the parish, partly over the questions of Mr. Edwards' financial remuneration and his family's high scale of living, partly over the reading of "immoral" books by the younger generation in the parish, partly over the idea of strict communion versus the "Halfway Covenant." A council of the churches in nearby communities was called and after protracted discussion, Mr. Edwards was finally dismissed from his pastorate on June 22, 1750.

He had a number of calls to other parishes but declined them all until in December, 1750, he accepted a call to the church in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. This was accompanied by an appointment as missionary to the Housatonic Indians and to the headship of the school for them. In this work he succeeded the Reverend John Sergeant who had founded the mission in 1734. Edwards remained at Stockbridge six years, during which some of his most significant writing was done at his revolving six-sided table, notably his Freedom of the Will and Original Sin.

In 1757 he was elected to succeed his son-in-law, The Reverend Aaron Burr, husband of his third daughter, Esther, as the second President of the College of New Jersey, later Princeton. After much hesitation he accepted and took office on February 16, 1758. He was inoculated for small-pox soon after, but had a violent attack and died on March 22, 1758, in his fifty-fifth year. He was President of the college only thirty-five days. About two weeks after Mr. Edwards' death, Esther Burr, who had also been inoculated for small pox, died, leaving two children, Sarah; aged four years; and Aaron, aged two years. Mrs. Edwards, who had remained in Stockbridge during the summer following her husband's death, decided to visit her husband's grave in the autumn, and to bring the two orphan Burr children back to Stockbridge with her. En route to Princeton she stopped in Philadelphia, where she became ill of dysentery, and died



there on October 2. She was buried beside her husband in the Princeton Cemetery.

According to the estimate of the historian, John Fiske, Jonathan Edwards possessed the greatest intelligence of anyone yet born in America. His writings are voluminous, and consist of both published and unpublished works. The list of published works in the Winslow biography of Jonathan Edwards contains twenty-six entries published during his life time and ten published after his death. Many unpublished manuscripts are to be found in the Yale Collection (Yale University Library) and in the Andover Collection (The Andover-Harvard Theological Library). Several editions of the collected works of Jonathan Edwards were prepared by E. Williams and E. Parsons, 1806-11. Eight volumes were reissued with a two volume supplement in Edinburgh in 1847. A selected bibliography of books and periodicals about Jonathan Edwards will also be found in the Winslow biography. Another bibliography will be found in John J. Coss, Cambridge History of American Literature, and in Faust and Johnson, Jonathan Edwards, in the American Writers Series. A bibliography entitled The Printed Writings of Jonathan Edwards 1703-1758 by Thomas H. Johnson was published by The Princeton University Press in 1940.

A bust of Jonathan Edwards has been placed in The Hall of Fame of New York University.

#### Timothy Edwards of Stockbridge, Massachusetts

Timothy Edwards II was the sixth child and eldest son of Jonathan Edwards and Sarah Pierrepont. He was born July 25, 1738. He is thus described in the Memoirs written by his son Col. Wm. Edwards:

"I was born in Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, on the 11th day of November, 1770. My father was Timothy Edwards, the first son and the sixth child of President Jonathan Edwards. He was born in Northampton, Mass., in July, 1738; was educated at Nassau Hall College; married Miss Rhoda Ogden in September, 1760. She was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, Sept. 28, 1742, and settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., where they had six children born, viz: Sarah, Edward, Jonathan, Richard, Phebe, and William. After residing ten years in Elizabethtown, they removed to Stockbridge, in Mass., June, 1771. At Stockbridge they had nine children, viz; Robert Ogden (died young), Timothy, Mary Ogden (died young), Rhoda, Elizabeth, Mary, Anna, Robert Burr, and one other that died very young. In the brief period of one hundred and eighty-two years they became the forebears of over two thousand descendants.

"My mother was the daughter of Robert Ogden, Esq., of Elizabethtown, whose ancestors were the first settlers of that place, and were emigrants from England." "On my Father's marriage, he settled in Elizabethtown . . . but my mother lost her health which led my father to remove from Elizabethtown to Stockbridge, where he engaged largely in trade for that period.

"Berkshire County was then sparsely inhabited. There was scarcely a store in the County except my father's. He was very prosperous in his business; his stock of goods was large. The newly cleared lands in that fertile region pro-



duced abundance of excellent wheat, which he remitted to New York with as much profit as he made upon the goods sold. His business prosperity enabled him to purchase a farm of several hundred acres, on which he built a dwelling house, barn, etc., for the comfortable accommodation of his family, in 1772. During the business season his building and farming operations required the aid of from 40 to 50 laborers. The expense of these was fully met by the profit of the store for the period (say six months) he thus employed them. His prosperity was uninterrupted until the commencement of the Revolution, when all commerce and all business connected with it was suspended, and the energies and resources of those who loved their country, and held dear the liberties of their descendants, were absorbed in the unequal contest which Britain had urged against us. . . Union and patriotism were the order of the day. Personal service and cheerful sacrifice of property in the cause of Liberty were almost universal. My honored father was a Whig, in the Whig State of Massachusetts. He devoted his time from the year 1775 to 1783 almost exclusively to serving his country as a member of the State Legislature; as a commissioner, associated with General Schuyler and the Honorable Silas Deane, to the Indians on our western border, if possible to keep them at peace with us. He also acted as a Commissioner for supplying the army with provisions. In 1777, he was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts a member of the Continental Congress, his colleagues being the Hons. John Adams and John Hancock. But the danger from Gen. Burgoyne's army overrunning the country where himself and family resided, made it his duty to remain at home, and prevented him from taking his seat in Congress.

"My father's pecuniary sacrifices to the cause of liberty absorbed nearly all his property. At the commencement of the war he was worth about twenty thousand dollars. To sustain the credit of the Continental (paper) currency was a most important object with the patriots of that day, it being the only resource to meet the expenses of the war. To aid the government in its efforts, silver and gold were exchanged for Continental money at par. My father, at one time, when the army was about to march north, to meet Gen. Burgoyne, exchanged one thousand pounds lawful money (as it was then termed), \$3,333, and received for it paper currency, dollar for dollar. Our army, under Gen. Gates, could not leave their encampments without some specie. My father also furnished the Government with fifty tons of flour delivered at Springfield, Mass., and received paper money at par in payment. Taxes were very high, labor was dear, father's family was expensive.

These things, with the sacrifices made as related, absorbed all his property, and in the year 1784, he was not worth a dollar. He was indebted in New York over \$3,000 for goods purchased for his store in 1774. He collected the only currency of the country (Continental paper money), and went to New York for the express purpose of paying every claim upon him. His creditors were his old friends; they told him they had no use for the money, having closed their business, and begged him not to tender the (paper) money to them, as the laws of the State empowered him to do. He returned home with the paper. Having confidence in the good faith and ability of the Government, he kept a large sum of the paper money on hand. It declined rapidly, and he sold it, or received for it Massachusetts State securities, depreciated to two shillings and six-pence on the pound.



"He sold all his public securities soon after the close of the war, and invested the proceeds in land, in the county of Broome, New York. In adjusting the conflicting claims of Massachusetts and New York, in addition to the territory lying west of Seneca Lake, ten townships lying upon the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, containing 240,000 acres of land, were ceded to Massachusetts; that is, the right to the soil, the jurisdiction remaining with New York. These townships were purchased by a company in Berkshire County, principally in Stockbridge and Lanesboro. The company paid Massachusetts one cent per acre, and paid the same sum to the Indians. This purchase saved my father from entire destitution of property, enabled him to free himself from all debts, and gave him a comfortable support for himself and family. The land rose in value from year to year; at the end of six years from purchase the average price to settlers was about three dollars per acre".

The Edwards genealogy quotes from the Dwight genealogy as follows:

Timothy Edwards was a man of very strong intellectual powers. At the decease of both father and mother, he, aged twenty, became, as the oldest son, the guardian and head of the one large family, consisting of eight members, half of whom but fifteen years old and younger; among them these two subsequently famous characters, Pierrepont Edwards, then five years old, and Aaron Burr, his nephew, a child of two. Within two years he married, and began to have a family of his own. Such large cares compelled him to relinquish his chosen profession of the law for mercantile pursuits. Mrs. Edwards was a lady of great excellence of character, and of exceeding gentleness of spirit.

Timothy Edwards died October 28, 1813; Mrs. Edwards died at Litchfield, Conn., December 22, 1822, and they were buried at Stockbridge. They had fifteen children, nine of whom survived their parents.

- Cf. Bellamy, Edward. The Duke of Stockbridge, Silver Bordett & Co. 1900. A vivid fictional portrayal of Timothy Edwards in the time of Shay's Rebellion.
- Cf. Sedgwick, Sarah Cabot, and Marquand, Christina Sedgwick, Stockbridge 1739-1939 a Chronicle Printed by The Berkshire Courier, 1939. Contains much interesting information.
- Cf. Smith, Elizur Yale, "The Descendants of William Edwards colonist to Connecticut Colony 1639." Fifth generation Timothy Edwards II, New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. LXXIII, No. 3, July 1942. An authoritative account of Timothy Edwards of Stockbridge.

Edward Edwards of Stockbridge, Massachusetts,  
Lislo and Binghamton, New York, and points west.

Edward Edwards was the second child and oldest son of Timothy Edwards and Rhoda Ogden. He is thus described in the genealogy of the Edwards Family:

Edward Edwards, born at Stockbridge, Mass., January 20, 1763; married Mary Ballard, of Hadley, Mass., daughter of Joshua and Ruth Ballard, September 4, 1783; she was born January 11, 1764, and died at Chenango, N.Y.,



(Chenango and Chenango Point were early names for Binghamton.) February 12, 1824. Mr. Edwards died at Coldwater, Michigan, February 3, 1845. They had ten children.....

Mrs. Francis Mather remembored her uncle Edward. He was very tall, six feet and three or four inches, straight, slender, and of an uncommon personal beauty. When his father was commissioner on the boundary line, as before mentioned, Edward, who was with him, was adopted by the Indians, and given an Indian name, which meant "the handsome man." He came to Bath, N.Y., and was interested in large tracts of land. He necessarily lived the life of a pioneer in that new country; was elected a member of the legislature, 1801; and was much respected. His descendants abound in middle New York and in Michigan.

The following note about young Edward Edwards contained in the Memoirs of Colonel William Edwards follows a first-hand account of Shay's Rebellion and the sacking of Stockbridge; it was added by William W. Edwards:

Numerous anecdotes of this affair were related by the several families which are worthy of preservation. Timothy Edwards, being a Judge of the Court, was particularly obnoxious to the Shaysmen. His eldest son, Edward, was at home, and finding that no defense to the sudden attack could be made, he hid himself in the barn, behind the hay. While he was concealed there, some Shaysmen came into the barn and searched every nook, pricking the hay with their bayonets. Fortunately, for the moment, he escaped discovery, but coming out before they had all departed, he was seized and carried off, and was among the devoted band of prisoners pressed to the front of Hamlin's forces. Timothy had received 100 pounds in specie but a short time before, which his wife concealed on her person, and wore at the time the rebels were searching the house. This saved the family from poverty, for the money paid for the lands in the ten townships in Chenango County, purchased by Timothy Edwards and others, as related in the memoir.

In 1791 Edward Edwards, age 28, pioneered the family into the then wilderness of Central New York. He contracted with the Road Commissioners of New York State to survey and build a road from the Cookhouse (later Deposit) on the West branch of the Delaware River through the forest "by the most convenient and direct route" to the south end of Cayuga Lake (Ithaca). The contract for this road, a copy of which is in the possession of the authors of this volume, begins as follows: "The subscriber Edward Edwards of Stockbridge Physician doth hereby contract...." The word Physician would soon to indicate that sometime previous to 1791 Edward Edwards had studied medicine but no further clue to his early education has yet been found. This road he completed in 1792, as certified by one Nathaniel Lock. This road appears to have run from Deposit to East Windsor, to Harpursville, North Fonton, Chenango Forks, Lisle, Richford and Ithaca. For the construction of this road Edward Edwards was to receive 15,000 acres of land south of Oneida Lake. His road building furthered the disposal of the lands in the Ten Townships, in which his father had invested, and he thus led the way to the settlement of his descendants in the Central New York region. He first settled in 1795 upon Road Hill, northwest of Lisle Village as it was later named. He devoted his abounding energies to the lumber business, building his first mill on Dudley Creek just below the



site of Center Lisle and above the site of the mill built later by his son Wm. Edwards. He is reported to have run the first raft of lumber from Lisle Village down the Tioughnioga, Chenango and Susquehanna rivers.

The relations between Edward Edwards and the Lisle Congregational Church and Seth Williston, its first pastor, have thus been described in Happy Valley, An Adventure in Good Will, by Anna Camp Edwards and Richard Henry Edwards:

Edward Edwards was asked by a group of Christian men and women, original settlers like himself, to arrange for the coming of a minister to these parts. He returned to Stockbridge and did so with the result that the General Association of Connecticut sent out one Seth Williston, a young man of twenty-seven, as a missionary circuit rider into "the Chenango Country."

Seth Williston rode horseback all up and down this valley from one log cabin settlement to another and far beyond its narrow borders to the settlements on the west. Having viewed other regions he seems naturally to have located at Lisle, drawn hither perhaps by its greater wickedness, or by its greater natural beauty despite the fact that Lisle's original nickname was Mud Lick. This name was derived from the fact that so many deer, bear, and other wild animals came down from the woods to drink of the flowing waters and trampled the soil where Dudley Creek and the Tioughnioga, early called the Onondaga, joined.

Mr. Williston established here in 1797 the First Congregational Church of Lisle, the oldest church in this region. In his extraordinary diaries he intimately records the story of those days. He didn't think too well of Edward Edwards, by the way, for when he first visited at his home he found no habit of family devotions and sought in solitude, as he says, "an agreeable retirement in the woods." He roundly rated Edwards in his diary and, I dare say, to his face. "Blessed be God," he wrote, "I may pray alone even if I am among heathen," and on the following day records, "I spent some time in looking over Mr. Edwards' library, from which theology is almost entirely excluded."\*

The experiences of Edward Edwards in rafting lumber down the Tioughnioga, Chenango, and Susquehanna rivers are thus described in the Memoirs of Colonel William Edwards:

When I first engaged in business at Northampton, my brother Edward was in business, and doing well, at Stockbridge; was kind and rendered me important aid, which I held in grateful remembrance. He removed to Broome County, N. Y., about the year 1800 (1795), and was soon engaged in making pine lumber, on the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, and running it in rafts to Baltimore, in the spring freshets. He made it profitable for several successive years, and laid such inducements before me

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\* The Diaries of the Reverend Seth Williston edited by the Reverend Quincy Adams, D.D., and published in the Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society, 520 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Vols VII-X, December, 1913 - September, 1914.



that I embarked largely with him in purchasing timber lands, building saw mills, establishing a store, and running the lumber to Baltimore. This last was found to be hazardous; if concurring circumstances favored, the business was highly profitable; but if the rivers were too high or too low, loss was incurred. After five or six years, that concern was closed with a loss of \$23,000 after disposing of the whole property.

Edward Edwards is known to have been with his brother Jonathan (II) at Newark Valley, New York, in 1797. He appears to have established his second headquarters there and to have owned a farm included in the Boston Purchase later called the Deacon Curtis farm where, still later, Dr. Tappen lived. He was Sheriff of Tioga County in 1799 and a member of the New York State Assembly from Tioga County in the time of Governor Jay's administration, 1801. He was County Supervisor in 1810. In 1806 when the County of Tioga was divided and the eastern portion constituted the County of Broome the lands of Edward Edwards appear to have been chiefly in the latter county. On the great original plat of the Boston Purchase, which is still preserved in the Broome County Clerk's Office in the Court House at Binghamton, his father's name and his brother Jonathan's name appear on many of the lots. There are also on record many deeds from them and from Timothy Edwards and Rhoda Ogden of Stockbridge, their father and mother, and from a number of other members of the Edwards family to various grantees.

Edward Edwards developed his lumber interests at Chenango Forks, building a mill there. In this enterprise he shared with his second son, Robert Ogden Edwards, described below, who in his youth established his home there. Edward Edwards appears also to have shared with his fifth son, William in the mill and lumber business which he in time developed on Dudley Creek, at Lisle. His eldest son John King Edwards, who was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, August 13, 1784, early followed his father into Tioga County, where he settled in the Town of Union, was a justice of the peace, and died January 28, 1866. Edward Edwards' eleventh child and youngest son Charles, who was born May 29, 1809, also settled at Union, New York, where he was a merchant, and died September 8, 1862.

Edward Edwards appears to have located his third son, George Cunningham Edwards, at Bath, New York, after George had been married to Hannah Carpenter at Chenango Forks on May 21, 1812. George Cunningham Edwards later became County Judge of Steuben County, and following his death a monument was erected by the Steuben County Bar as a mark of the respect in which he was held. Edward Edwards had extensive holdings of timber in the Bath region, which is approximately 100 miles west of Chenango Forks and Lisle. Bath is on the Chenango River, which enters the Susquehanna below Athens, Pennsylvania. He doubtless rafted lumber down the Susquehanna from the Bath region as well as the Chenango.

Edward Edwards lived for a time at Owego, New York, which is on the Susquehanna River and where he ran a hotel, apparently connected with his lumbering interests. He also lived for some time at Ithaca, of which village he was one of the incorporators in 1821. Ithaca is located at the head of Cayuga Lake, less than 30 miles north of Owego. Its importance in the early days when water transportation was of prime significance doubtless intrigued the mind of pioneer Edward Edwards. He evidently kept close connections with Ithaca until after



1825, for his seventh child, Timothy, who was born on December 24, 1796, died there on September 20, 1825; and his tenth child, Alexander Hamilton Edwards, born March 22, 1807, also died at Ithaca, March 24, 1823.

Edward Edwards lived also at Binghamton, New York, as is attested in the Annals of Binghamton, first published by J. B. Wilkinson, in 1840.

"This point or juncture (Whitney Point), is formed by the Onondaga (Tioughnioga) and the O:selic, and is called after Mr. Thomas Whitney, who owns the bridge at this place, the mills also, and a large landed property in the neighborhood. He settled here in the year 1802. Upon the former stream, Mr. Edward Edwards and Major David Manning settled in the year 1795.

Mr. Edwards is still living; and indeed not aged, if appearances are a criterion. He is a grandson of the distinguished President Edwards, one of the early presidents of Princeton College; and so well known as a theological writer, and for his preeminently pious life. He was a first cousin to Col. Aaron Burr, and was brought up in the same family with him. Col. Burr's father, who was either the first or second president also of Princeton College, married the daughter of President Edwards, who was the mother of Col. Burr, and the aunt of Mr. E. Edwards. Col. Burr was deprived of both his parents, who died of the small pox, while he himself was quite young. He and his sister were taken into the family of Mr. Edwards' father, who then lived in Elizabethtown, N. J. In this family Col. Burr remained, when not at school or college, until he was grown. Mr. Edwards remarks, that he remembers to have seen his father, on one occasion in particular, chastise his cousin for some of his mischievous tricks. How much the loss of Col. Burr's father and mother, while he was so young, may have contributed towards his blasted fortune and reputation, is not easy to determine.

Mr. Edwards relates an anecdote of Alexander Hamilton, who was also, at this time, a member of the Legislature. Gov. Jay had given a public dinner to the members. After the cloth was removed, and they were taking their wine, the Governor asked Mr. Hamilton to give a toast. At this period the choice of President was pending between Jefferson and Burr; and it had already devolved upon the house of Congress to decide that great question. Mr. Hamilton filled his glass and said, 'May our government not fall a victim to the visionary dreams of a Condorsett' - a leader in the French revolution - 'nor to the crimes of a Cataline.' Evidently meaning by the latter, Aaron Burr. John Swartout, another member, who sat near Mr. Edwards, said, with an oath, but in something of an under tone, 'Hamilton shall bleed for that.' He was a particular friend of Aaron Burr. Mr. Edwards, who was partial to Mr. Hamilton, could not but blame him for what he had implied in his toast."

The truth of this latter statement is attested by the fact that Edward Edwards named his tenth child Alexander Hamilton Edwards, thus introducing the name Hamilton into the Edwards family.

The eleven children of Edward Edwards and Mary Ballard in order of their birth were as follows: 1. John King 2. Robert Ogden 3. George Cunningham 4. Frederick 5. Mary 6. William 7. Timothy 8. Edwin 9. Henry 10. Alexander Hamilton 11. Charles. The first six were born in Stockbridge.



Mary Ballard, the wife of Edward Edwards, died at Binghamton, New York, on April 12, 1824, when Edward Edwards was 61 years of age. Subsequent to her death he appears to have lived at Binghamton until after 1840, when he would have been 77 years of age. He then migrated to Michigan, to which State his fifth child and only daughter, Mary, born at Stockbridge, October 22, 1792, had gone, and also his eighth child and seventh son, Edwin Edwards, had gone, and married Nancy Williams there in 1824.

Edward Edwards is known to have lived his last days in Coldwater, Michigan, where he died February 3, 1845, and is buried.

#### Note

While the direct line of descent to the Lisle Edwardses follows from Edward Edwards through his son William, as elaborated in the succeeding sections of this volume, one brother and one sister of Edward's and also another son of Edward's, who are of special interest, settled in the Chenango country. They were respectively Jonathan Edwards (II), Mary Edwards Whiting, both of Binghamton, and Robert Ogden Edwards of Chenango Forks. Sketches of them are therefore included in this volume.

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#### Jonathan Edwards of Binghamton, N. Y.

Jonathan Edwards II of Binghamton was the third child and second son of Timothy Edwards and Rhoda Ogden of Stockbridge. He was born October 16, 1764. He married his cousin Lucy, daughter of Jaheel Woodbridge II of Stockbridge, November 20, 1778. In his early life his father gave him a farm in Stockbridge, which he exchanged for lands in the heart of what later became the City of Binghamton, to which place he moved.

In the notable will of Timothy Edwards of Stockbridge dated Oct. 23, 1813, appear the following sections:

(third) To my sons Edward and Jonathan, I give all my bound books and pamphlets, to be divided equally between them."

(fourth) "To my son Jonathan, I further give all my wearing apparel and in consideration that this son has removed from the Westward for the purpose of living with me and taking care of me and my affairs, I do further give him liberty to use so much of the produce of my farm which is now on hand, as may be necessary for the comfortable support of himself and such of his family as may live with me until he and they shall return home."

Jonathan (II) shared with his older brother, Edward, in the disposal of



the family lands which were included in the Boston Purchase. The Edwards' name appears on 125 of the 740 plots of uneven size constituting the Boston Purchase. The Edwards' holdings appear to have approximated 54,500 acres. The great original plat of this tract is now preserved in the Broome County Clerk's office in the Court House at Binghamton. Jonathan and Edward lived for a time at Lislo and were both at Newark Valley in 1797. In 1800, Jonathan was appointed Captain in Lieut. Col. David Pixley's Regiment of Tioga County Militia, and in 1805 Captain in the Brigade of Jefferson, Lewis and the St. Lawrence County Militia. Jonathan spent his life chiefly in Binghamton, where he died in September 1832. Mrs. Frances Mather, daughter of Mrs. Mason Whiting, q.v. remembered her uncle Jonathan well and described him as remarkable for originality and wit.

He and Lucy Woodbridge had eleven children, of whom their fifth child was also named Jonathan (III). He was born at Lislo, December 10, 1799. He also married a cousin named Lucy Woodbridge, of Youngstown, Ohio, on October 1, 1828, and died at Forest City, Nebraska, January 13, 1881.

Jonathan Edwards (II) of Binghamton and Lucy Woodbridge's seventh child was named Richard Edwards. He also was born at Lislo, January 1, 1803. He married Catherine May Pond of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1828 and died April 18, 1884. He lived chiefly at Pittsburgh. He and Catherine May Pond had eleven children, of whom their last surviving son, the Rev. Maurice Dwight Edwards, D.D., of St. Paul, Minnesota, wrote and published in 1931, a book entitled Richard Edwards and his wife, Catherine May Pond, their Ancestors, Lives and Descendants. (A copy of this valuable book has recently been presented by the Rev. Deane Edwards, who is the second son of the Rev. Maurice Edwards and Secretary for Worship of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, to the Rev. Richard Henry Edwards of Lislo. Both have Timothy Edwards of Stockbridge for their great-great-grandfather.)

#### Mary Ogdon Edwards Whiting of Binghamton, New York

Mary Ogdon Edwards Whiting was the thirteenth child of Timothy Edwards and Rhoda Ogdon Edwards of Stockbridge. She was born October 21, 1780. She married Mason Whiting of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, a lawyer, on April 26, 1800. She was a notable character and is thus described in the Edwards Genealogy:

"Full of life and gaiety in her childhood, Mary Edwards could dance with the merriest, turn the house upside down with the girls, run away with the hearts of the young men, and match her cousin, Aaron Burr, in fun and wit. She was a great favorite of her father, who once introduced her to some of his Scotch friends as, more than any member of the family, the image of her grandfather (Jonathan). At the age of twenty-two she removed with her husband, a young Berkshire lawyer, to Chenango Point, at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, now Binghamton. There were then only two or three houses in the place, and the country was almost a wilderness. She was one of the few original members of the church which, some time after her arrival, was organized. Mr. Whiting was the leading lawyer, and his house, in the absence of hotels, was the resort of the lawyers and judges during the sessions of the courts. Mr. Whiting had a genuine love of nature and of books, and he cultivated in his children tastes for both. Mrs. Whiting was the chief educator of her daughters, and impressed upon them, in an unusual degree, her own



mental, moral, and religious character. Her religion was at once a controlling principle and a ruling passion, her daily business and her constant delight. She was interested, to the end of her life, in passing events, in the business and pleasures of her children and grandchildren, in the growth of the town, and the welfare of the nation. Her mind was as clear at fourscore and ten as it was in the prime of life. She died at the age of ninety-two, the last of the children of Timothy and Rhoda Ogden Edwards. The whole city of Binghamton was moved by her death. All classes, all ages, all denominations, all nationalities, crowded to her funeral."

Mary Edwards Twitchell remembers vividly being taken, when she was a child, by her mother to call upon "great Aunt Whiting," who was then about ninety years of age. Mrs. Whiting was seated in an easy chair, probably a Boston Rocker. She graciously welcomed them, and showed much interest in their Edwards relationship. This is one of the two known occasions when a grandchild of William Edwards came face to face with a member of the generation which had preceded him. Franklyn Ellsworth Edwards had a similar experience in being taken to visit "great Aunt Whiting."

Mary Ogden Edwards and Mason Whiting had eight children. Three of their daughters married Binghamton men, Richard Mather, Henry Mather, and William Stowers. Their son Mason married Eliza Van Dewater of Binghamton. Mary Edwards Whiting died at Binghamton, New York, January 23, 1873.

#### Robert Ogden Edwards of Chenango Forks, N. Y.

Robert Ogden Edwards was the second son of Edward Edwards and Mary Ballard. He was born at Stockbridge, April 17, 1786. He removed to Chenango Forks in his youth and began as a clerk in the employ of Joshua Whitney who was an early settler at Chenango Point and owner of mills at Chenango Forks. Robert Ogden Edwards was for years a merchant in Chenango Forks, a justice of the peace and sheriff. He was married to Caroline Keeler of Binghamton. They had ten children. An obituary notice of his death which occurred December 11, 1861, when he was seventy-six years of age, shows his business interests to have been akin to those of his father, Edward Edwards, and his younger brother, William Edwards, of Lisle.

"Mr. Edwards with his father engaged in what was then the great business of the country, building mills at Chenango Forks. They entered largely in the lumber trade. Upon his marriage he established himself there and there he made his home for the rest of his life. Honorable and upright in his business relations, affectionate and tender though quiet and reserved, adverse to all display in his domestic and social affections - the feelings which animated him were fully reciprocated by those around him. His children regarded him with a tender and increasing reverence, his friends with a tried and true regard. He clung to the religious principles and maintained the habits transmitted from a long line of Godly ancestry."



William Edwards

William Edwards was the sixth child and fifth son of Edward Edwards and Mary Ballard. William is thus briefly described in the Edwards genealogy:

"6. William Edwards, born at Stockbridge, July 28, 1794; married Betsey Fay, of Sutton, Mass., August 20, 1815. She was born in Rutland, Vt., April 18, 1795; daughter of David Fay and Anna Burbank. Mr. Edwards was a manufacturer of lumber and scythes, and lived and died (May 14, 1866) in Lisle, N. Y.; she died there, January 30, 1876. They had twelve children."

It is evident from the above that William Edwards first came to Lisle as a baby when his father Edward settled on Rood Hill west of Lisle in 1795, and that he lived there as a boy. He later returned to Stockbridge, where he learned the ironmonger's trade.

In 1815, at the age of 21, while still at Stockbridge, William took unto himself redoubtable young Betsey Fay of Sutton, Massachusetts, age 20 years, and brought her back to Lisle with him, she little guessing what would befall her here nor the part she would play in future generations. One mile west of Lisle village, they built a crude house, by the side of Dudley Creek, so named for pioneer Wright Dudley. Doubtless the first house was of logs, to be succeeded in time by one of lumber. Dudley Creek furnished the power for William Edwards' primitive mill, where he turned out scythes, triphammers and the like, and sawed logs into lumber. William and Betsey and their fast-growing flock were all surrounded by woods and sky and the wild life that filled the streams and the virgin forests of pine and hemlock. In 27 years she bore him twelve children before they moved to the more commodious homestead which they built in 1845 by the highway which connects Lisle with Manningville and Center Lisle. She nursed, fed and clothed them all by her indefatigable industry, all except her first-born boy Burbank. He, like many a first babe, born to a young mother in the wilderness, "died in infancy."

The world of Betsey Fay was the world of the household and her growing children. Following Burbank, who was born and died in 1816, Eliza came in 1817, Franklin Burbank in 1819, Emily in 1821, Hamilton in 1823, Charles in 1825, Timothy in 1827, William Burr in 1829, Mary Ballard in 1831, David Fay in 1834, Frances Jane in 1838, and Clarissa Elizabeth in 1842. Betsey seems to have become fairly habitual once every two years until after David came, when she shifted to a four-year cycle. (This may be incorrect for in a letter written by one of the Mathers of Binghamton in 1868 there is listed after Frances Jane "an Infant daughter born Nov. 9, 1840, died Nov. 23, 1840." No other reference to this unnamed child having been found in family records she has been omitted from the listing in this volume.) As she grew older, she was marked a bit by the flight of time and her tremendous life of bearing and rearing. Yet, despite a crippling fall in her later years, she was unbroken in spirit. She was an intensely earnest and deeply religious woman. She carried in her heart every one of her strangely varied twelve, but dearest of all, perhaps, were Burbank and David, her first and last-born sons. She was a member of the Lisle Congre-



gational Church for fifty years where she reared her brood in the faith of Christ. On all the Sundays when she could catch and clothe and get them there, she had them at the old church in the family pew, which was slip No. 11, when the Church was still in the original form in which it was built in 1824 from lumber supplied by young William Edwards.

Family tradition has it that a child's Sunday coat was so scarce in those early days that one had to do double duty. Hamilton and Timothy shared the same little coat which was ingeniously made reversible by Betsey Fay so that it was red on one side, blue on the other, to be worn alternately by the boys on successive Sundays. It was dubbed by their sisters "Hammy's red and Timmy's blue" - a sort of Edwards "Coat of Many Colors."

Betsey Fay outlived her husband by ten years, dying at Lisle January 30, 1876, at 82 years of age.

The world of William Edwards was one with that of Betsey Fay chiefly in two segments, the begetting and feeding of their children, and the work life of the boys as they grew up. Whatever he did in his mill in making scythes or sawing logs or grinding grist for the neighbors was for the support of his family. This he shared to a degree with her. But essentially, William Edwards was a man of the forests and the streams, a hunter and a fisherman, a crack shot and woodsman. He would have been at home with Daniel Boone. The lure of the lovely valley with the forests on its far surrounding hills was ever upon him. His life interest was with the deer and bear, the muskrats and the wild pigeons, the speckled trout of the tiny streams, the bass, the pickerel and the perch of the rivers. These lured him with an irresistible call into the open, which was where he really lived. Yet he was more than hunter and fisherman. He worked with his boys to fell the great trees, to haul the logs to the banks of the river behind the church in Lisle Village, and to raft them down the river as his father, Edward, had done before him, and as Franklin, Hamilton and the others did after him.

William Edwards died at Lisle, May 14, 1866. For further comment on William Edwards and Betsey Fay and their children see Edwards, Richard Henry. Valiant for Truth, Life, Letters, and Diaries of David Fay Edwards.



THE TWELVE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM EDWARDS AND BETSEY FAY  
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

1. Abijah Burbank Edwards was the first child and son of William Edwards and Botsey Fay. He was born and died at Lisle, New York, in 1816.

2. Ann Eliza Edwards

Ann Eliza Edwards was the second child and oldest daughter of William Edwards and Botsey Fay. She was born at Lisle, New York, February 19, 1817. She shared the simple life of her father and mother in the house by the mill, and, as her younger brothers and sisters were born in rapid succession, she aided in their up-bringing - the big sister of the family. Her education was chiefly in the home, for in the days of her girlhood, school provisions in Lisle were of the most elementary sort. In 1842 at twenty-five she married Jesso Smith of Lisle (who was born Aug. 15, 1805). She was his second wife, he having had three sons, George Washington, Henry and Hiram Smith, by a previous marriage. Ann Eliza and Jesso Smith made their home in Lisle Village in the house now known as the Elizabeth House. They had one child, Edwin Franklin Smith, who was born at Lisle, September 27, 1844.

Ann Eliza Smith was a woman of distinctive personality. She was much beloved by her younger brothers and sisters, and her nephews and nieces. Her home became a hospitable family center for them in the village during many years. Clarissa Elizabeth came to live with her sister Ann Eliza in 1876 after the death of her mother and the temporary relinquishment of the old homestead on the Center Lisle road, and continued there after Eliza's death which occurred on October 21, 1899, at the age of eighty-two. Ann Eliza was throughout her life a loyal member of the Lisle Congregational Church.

21. Edwin Franklin Smith was the only child of Ann Eliza Edwards and Jesso Smith. He grew up and was educated in Lisle Village. He was married in Lisle to Emma E. Tyler in April, 1866. He made his home at Titusville and later at Corry, Pennsylvania, where he died March 7, 1911.

211. Paul Jesso Smith was the first child and son of Edwin Franklin Smith and Emma Tyler. He was born in Lisle, July 10, 1868, and was married to Grace Pholps of Corry, Pennsylvania. (no further information)

212. Maude Jane Smith was the second child and first daughter of Edwin Franklin Smith and Emma Tyler. She was born in January, 1872. During her girlhood she was a frequent visitor at the home of her grandmother Ann Eliza Smith in Lisle. She was married on April 8, 1896 to William Ellendale Matthews of Bradford, Pennsylvania. They had one son.

2121. Warren Arthur Matthews was the first child and son of Maude Jane Smith and William Ellendale Matthews. He was born January 2, 1897.

213. George Theodore Smith was the third child and second son of Edwin Franklin Smith and Emma Tyler. He was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, Oct. 25, 1874. On Sept. 1, 1896, he was married to Lizzie Naurium. (No further information)

214. Ann Eliza Smith was the fourth child and second daughter of Edwin Franklin Smith and Emma Tyler. She was born at Randolph, New York, February 19, 1885. (No further information)



### 3. Franklin Burbank Edwards

Franklin Burbank Edwards was the third child and second son of William Edwards and Betsey Fay. He was born at Lisle, New York, May 11, 1819. His early youth was spent in the home of his father, hard by the water mill on Dudley Creek. Family tradition has it that it took three boys to raise the old-fashioned mill gate. Of these, Franklin was one, and Hamilton another, for these two appear to have been the chief helpers of their father at the mill, as Eliza and Emily were their mother's helpers at the house. In these capacities Hamilton and Emily appear to have carried on after Eliza married and moved to Lisle in 1842, and Franklin married Mary Barnes of Center Lisle on July 29, 1847. Mary Barnes was the daughter of Orange Barnes of Scotch descent, while her mother, Lucinda Fuller, was of French descent.

Franklin and Hamilton Edwards appear to have formed their lifelong business partnership in their young manhood when they purchased some 320 acres of forested land on a level hilltop southwest of Lisle village. They cut the trees, sawed the lumber at the mill and rafted it down the river from behind the Congregational Church in Lisle village. They evidently shared with their father and mother in building, about 1845, the Edwards homestead, which still stands by the Center Lisle Road.

The history of the Edwards mills by Dudley Creek appears to have been as follows: The original scythe-making shop was built by William Edwards about 1815. This was replaced by a gate saw mill and this in turn by a mully mill. Franklin and Hamilton Edwards built the last mill in 1868. This with repairs and improvements lasted until the great flood of 1935, when it could no longer be repaired and operated to advantage.

After Franklin's marriage in 1847 a house was built on the hill farm which the brothers were still clearing and reducing to cultivation. Franklin and Mary Barnes moved to this house which stood by the orchard above the bend of the old road before the road was shortcut to the present house and barns which were built in later years. The four children of Franklin and Mary Edwards were born in the hilltop house, Frederick Romaine, March 1, 1848; Mortimer Burr, June 4, 1850; George William, August 10, 1852; Mary Louise, December 13, 1855.

On account of ill health due to asthma, Franklin Edwards moved with his family to the McCall house (now Terwilliger) in Lisle village, in the late 1850s. The family lived there, Mr. Edwards' asthma increasing in intensity, until his death on February 10, 1878. Mary Barnes also was afflicted. She had inflammation of the eyes, with gradual failure of her eyesight despite the best available medical attention, until her death which occurred on February 16, 1885. During her last few years she was totally blind. It was written of her at the time of her death

"Though this affliction came upon her at a time in her life when every mother feels that she needs every faculty of mind and body to care for the little ones in her keeping, yet she was ever patient under her affliction; no one ever heard her repine at her misfortune; she was ever cheerful and hopeful. Keenly alive to enjoyment, her voice often rang out in laughter and song. She was always busy caring for the comfort of those she loved. On seeing her about her household duties one would hardly have



thought she could not see. She said she missed her sight more in the last few years than ever before; she felt such a desire to see the faces of her grandchildren".

During all her later years her youngest child and only daughter, Mary Louise, was her inseparable companion and helper.

### 31. Frederick Romaine Edwards

Frederick Romaine Edwards was the first child and oldest son of Franklin Burbank Edwards and Mary Barnes. He was born at Lisle, New York, March 1, 1848. He was educated in the Lisle school and early entered the employ of the original firm of Edwards Brothers, which was composed of his father Franklin and his uncle Hamilton. He specialized as a sawyer in the old Edwards mill and after the death of his father in 1872 became the head sawyer and mill manager in most of the mills operated at different points by H. Edwards and Company, as described in the sketch of Hamilton Edwards. He was widely recognized as one of the ablest head sawyers in this region.

Frederick first married Fidelia Monroe, January 29, 1874. She was born at Nanticoke, New York, February 18, 1851, and died January 27, 1879, leaving one child, Harry Frederick Edwards. He married second Mrs. Laura Spencer Baker of Nanticoke, New York, February 23, 1881. She was born April 30, 1849 and died December 7, 1897. He married third Mrs. Jennie Kenyon Mix, October 19, 1899. She died April 4, 1901. He married fourth Mrs. Olivia Glazier, October 10, 1920. She survives him.

When Frederick married Fidelia Monroe in 1874, they made their home in the old Edwards homestead by the Center Lisle road, where Harry was born. Frederick became owner of the original farm about the mill property upon the death of his father Franklin in 1878. He continued his residence there until 1885 and, in addition, retained his ownership of the property until 1922 when it was taken over by the partnership of F. R. Edwards, Louis B. and Graco L. Edwards. About 1885, Frederick moved with his second wife, Laura Spencer Baker, to Chonango Forks and later to Greene. Whenever it was possible to do so, he spent the summers in Lisle, living at times with Mr. and Mrs. Terwilliger in his father's homestead in Lisle after the death of his sister, Louise. At other times he and Olivia camped in various places near the sites of the temporary mills of which he was in charge. Miss Graco Louise Edwards says of her uncle Frederick: "He was a man who wasted neither time nor action. He always managed to make a train just before it was ready to pull out. He was deliberate, but every move counted. His conversations with his partners, Hamilton and Mortimer, were brief and to the point. His letters to Mortimer and Lou were laconic in the extreme."

In 1917, he established his final residence at Binghamton, New York, where in 1921 he purchased the property at No. 4 Blanchard Avenue. Here he received during the last years of his life the devoted care of his wife Olivia, who continues to reside there. Frederick Romaine Edwards died February 12, 1927.



### 311. Harry Frederick Edwards

Harry Frederick Edwards was the only son of Frederick Romaine Edwards and his first wife, Fidelia Monroe. He was born at Lisle, New York, May 31, 1876. He received his early education at Lisle Academy. On the death of his mother, he continued to live with his father, and later his stepmother, in the old homestead at the mill but, in the meantime, spent many days in the home of his Uncle Mortimer and Aunt Hattie. During his boyhood he had a pair of young steers which he trained to draw a sled in winter and a small wagon in summer. These provided a great deal of entertainment for his young friends. He continued his education at the Manlius School, Manlius, N.Y., where he remained one year, 1893-94. He also attended Lowell Business College in Binghamton.

He was first employed with his father in the lumber business at the Lisle mill. He next served as a milk messenger on the D. L. & W. Railroad. He then became Deputy U. S. Marshall under Clayton Wheeler and served during the Woodrow Wilson administration. He was best known, however, as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Northern New York State District, where he served from November, 1917, to June, 1923, when he suffered an eye injury which seriously impaired his sight, and he was forced to retire. He continued service with the U. S. Government, however, until 1927.

He was married October 25, 1905, to Alice Louise Cole of Richfield Springs, N.Y., who was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Cole and a descendant of the Cole family of ancient English and Scotch lineage. Mrs. Edwards was a graduate of the Richfield Springs High School. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards lived first in Richfield Springs from 1905 to 1909, then in Syracuse from 1909 to 1920, since which time they have made their residence at Binghamton, New York, at 19 Hill Street. Harry Edwards' death occurred in Binghamton, New York, in 1930. Mrs. Edwards rendered twenty years of efficient service as a Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of Binghamton between 1924 and 1944 and has continued since on part-time service. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards had three children, Frederick Harold, Robert Bowers, and Grace Elizabeth.

### 3111. Frederick Harold Edwards

Frederick Harold Edwards was the first child of Harry Frederick Edwards and Grace Louise Cole. He was born June 6, 1907, at Richfield Springs, New York. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and Binghamton and was graduated from the Binghamton Central High School. He entered Princeton University in 1925 and was graduated with honors June, 1929. He was employed by the First National Bank of Binghamton during his summer vacations before entering college and entered full-time service there after his graduation, where he is at present an assistant cashier and branch manager.

He entered the U. S. Army, December 2, 1942, and was trained in Miami, Florida, and Denver, Colorado. He then served at the Army Air Base, Abilene, Texas, 1943-44; at Paterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio, and Schenectady, New York, October, 1944 to May, 1945; at Sidney, New York, May, 1945 to February 1946, when he received honorable discharge, with the rank of Technical Sergeant in the ground service of the Air Forces.



On October 5, 1946, he was married to Jeanno Van Sky at the Princeton University Chapel at Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards make their residence at 43 Main Street, Binghamton, New York. Mrs. Edwards was born at Lima, Ohio, September 2, 1921. During the war she was in the Waves.

Frederick Edwards is a Past President of the Binghamton Chapter of the American Institute of Banking; a director of the Binghamton First Ward Post of the American Legion and of the Merchants' Association of the First Ward.

### 3112. Robert Bowers Edwards

Robert Bowers Edwards was the second child and son of Harry Frederick Edwards and Grace Louise Cole. He was born at Richfield Springs, New York, March 8, 1909. He first lived in Syracuse, New York, 1910 to 1917, and in Binghamton, New York, 1917 to date. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and Binghamton and was graduated from the Binghamton High School in 1928. He was employed in 1928 first as a messenger, and later became a toller, at the City National Bank of Binghamton, New York, where he has continued throughout his business career except during his war service.

He entered the United States Army with the 76th Infantry Division, July, 1942, and served to January, 1945. He was first trained at Fort Harrison, Indianapolis, July to September, 1942; Fort Meade, Maryland, September, 1942, to September, 1943; at Ap Hill in Virginia, September, 1943, to December, 1943; at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, December, 1943, to November, 1944; and at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, November, 1944, to January, 1945, when he received honorable discharge with the rank of Sergeant in the Army Finance Office. Robert Edwards is unmarried and resides with his mother at 19 Mill Street, Binghamton, New York.

### 3113. Grace Elizabeth Edwards

Grace Elizabeth Edwards was the third child and only daughter of Harry Frederick Edwards and Grace Louise Cole. She was born in Syracuse, New York, August 3, 1913. She was educated in the public schools of Binghamton, where she was graduated from the Central High School. She also studied at the Lowell Business College. She was employed by the Agfa Ansco Company of Binghamton and was transferred in 1936 from Binghamton to their office in Washington, D. C., where she met her future husband, Clyde E. Pearson, of Tarboro, North Carolina, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ely Pearson. Clyde E. Pearson was born December 17, 1911. Grace Edwards' marriage to him occurred at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1937. They have since lived in Washington, D. C. from 1937 to 1946, when they removed to Binghamton, New York, where they make their present residence with Mrs. Harry Edwards at 19 Mill Street. Mr. Pearson is employed by the Broome Printing Company of Binghamton, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have one child.

### 31131. Bruce Edwards Pearson

Bruce Edwards Pearson was the first child and son of Grace Elizabeth Edwards and Clyde E. Pearson. He was born in Washington, D. C., February 22, 1939.



### 32. Mortimer Burr Edwards

Mortimer Burr was the second child and son of Franklin Burr Edwards and Mary Barnes. He was born June 4, 1850. He was first educated in a school conducted and taught in Lisle by Miss Hattie Stoddard. It stood beside Dudley Creek, where the residence of Daniel Brown now stands. He received his later education at the Homer Academy. He had hoped in his youth to study law which had been made attractive to him by the success and personal character of Judge William B. Edwards of Binghamton, his father's brother. For this profession his later development, his character, and mind showed him to have had unusual qualifications. His mind was analytical, his temperament judicial and fair, and he was recognized by judges and lawyers as a man of unusual competence on a jury. He was compelled to relinquish his ambition for the legal profession by the serious illness of his father who suffered from asthma. When he was 16 years of age, he accompanied his father to Colorado, the trip being made for the sake of his father's health.

The letters which he wrote on November 6, 1870, from Cheyenne City, and on December 20, 1870, from Denver, to Miss Hattie Boyd are at hand. Miss Boyd had come from Cincinnati to teach in Lisle Academy and boarded at Miss Hattie Stoddard's before Mortimer's departure to Colorado. A succession of letters written by each of them to the other until their marriage on June 10, 1874, are evidence as to the high quality of their characters. At hand, also, is a letter in which he wrote her of the acceptance by Jeff Sparrow of his offer for the residence which was to become the lifelong home of their family. It is situated next above his father's home on the western hillsides. For long intervals during his early married life, Mortimer kept nightly vigils with his father, who died on February 10, 1878.

Upon the death of his father, he and his elder brother, Frederick, formed a partnership with Hamilton Edwards called, H. Edwards and Company, continuing that of their father. This partnership continued until 1915, three years after Hamilton's death, when the affairs of his estate were happily and satisfactorily settled. During all the latter part of this period, Mortimer had the managing responsibility for the enterprise -the bookkeeping, purchasing, selling, and charge of accounts. These duties were not light, and the business operations of the firm were more than once maintained for the sake of keeping their men employed. The stopping of wages to their men might have brought serious distress. Among the letters which Hattie Edwards treasured at the time of Mort's death was one from the accountant who had represented the Hamilton Edwards estate and who had worked with Mort on the final settlement, expressing his appreciation of Mort as a man. She also treasured one from his cousin, George H. Edwards, executor of his father's estate, which reads in part as follows:

"It hardly seems possible that such a fine specimen of manhood can be stricken so suddenly. I remember thinking to myself, when we were working together on the settlement matters, what a well-preserved and active man he seemed to be. Nothing seemed to tire him, and his spirit seemed as fresh at the end of the day as in the beginning. I shall always treasure those few days spent in his company. I learned to know his absolute fairness and excellent judgement as I had never appreciated them before."



Those words, coming from such a man as George Edwards, were a fine tribute. Mortimer Edwards died December 31, 1914, only about a month after this final settlement.

Mortimer's second son, Louis Burr, had already taken much responsibility in the business and continued with his Uncle Frederick the operation of the partnership which then became the partnership of Frederick R. Edwards and the M. B. Edwards Estate. Louis Burr also followed in his father's footsteps in connection with many of his public activities.

In addition to his business affairs, Mortimer interested himself actively and faithfully as a member and President of the Lisle Board of Education, as President of the Village, as County Supervisor and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and also as President of the Supervisors' association. During the year 1912-13, he served as one of the Republican members of the New York State Assembly. He declined to accept a renomination upon terms which would have involved a sacrifice of his convictions on a moral issue. He retired to private life after an experience in public affairs which he had greatly enjoyed and in which he commanded the respect and confidence of his associates.

From his youth up, Mortimer Edwards believed in the Christian way of life and sought to walk in it with honesty of purpose and devotion. He served the Congregational Church of Lisle as a Trustee for twenty-five years, as Superintendent of the Sunday School for the same length of time, and as a Deacon for thirty-five years. It was his custom throughout life to attend with regularity the Sunday and midweek services of the Church, teaching in Sunday School, speaking in the open meetings, and maintaining family prayers at his home. He made religion a life. He dearly cared for the good name of his native village, for the fair growth of its youth, for public-mindedness and good citizenship, and for higher standards of education. In social intercourse he was hearty and cheery, while in social company he joined as hilariously in wholesome fun as any youngster. In the lives of Hamilton, Mortimer, and Louis there appears to have been a common motivating force, - the purpose to carry on the responsibilities of those who had immediately preceded them. They thus developed in themselves qualities of leadership and responsibility.

Mortimer was fortunate in his choice of a wife in Harriet Louise Boyd, the daughter of Jacob Bacon Boyd and Lucia Garrott Halbert of Cincinnatus, New York, who were descendants of one of the pioneer families of Cortland County. She was born August 26, 1851. Upon the occasion of her marriage, Dr. Edward Taylor of Binghamton, New York, wrote to her in a letter dated December 16, 1895, "Good woman, God had great confidence in M. B. Edwards when he permitted said M. B. to have you for his wife."

Hattie Boyd, as a child, enjoyed the large and happy household of the Boyd homestead. She grew up in a home atmosphere characterized by kindness and hospitality. With her cousin Elizabeth Lee, she was the center of a large circle of aunts and uncles on her mother's side. Though her relatives on both her mother's and father's side scattered widely, as the years went on, they made frequent visits to her home at Lisle. Hattie Boyd received her education in the Cincinnatus Academy and taught in Lisle Academy, also at



Deposit, whon tho husband of hor cousin, Elizabeth Leo Blunt, was principal thoro. Hattie Edwards brought up her childron to love their native village and inspired them with tho dosiro to carry on the principles and ideals which motivated her life and that of her husband. She fostered in her home tho same spirit of hospitality which she had expericnccd in her childhood home. Dr. Taylor, tho Lucas, Bailey Brown, Mr. Prout at various times made her house their home. Among thoso whose feet frquently found a place under her table were: Emma Buckman; Bird Courtright and her son, Hugh; the Burghardts of South Orange, N.J.; Steve and Hallie Perkins; William Johnson; W. H. Hoerrner and his sister, Charlotte; Carrie Dewey; Mrs. Hiram Whitney and Phoebe Squire; the Newcomb girls; the Gleasons; and the members of the Cooper family. Upon her death February 10, 1928, the center of hospitality was transferred from the home of Hattie Edwards to that of her daughter, Lucia Torwilliger, who had contributed greatly to the hospitality of her mother's home during the lator years of her life.

Hattie Edwards was once heard to say that sho would be glad to live her life over again and have it just as it had been, which meant that sho had many happy memorios to sustain her and the consciousness of a life well lived.



321. Franklin Boyd Edwards

Franklin Boyd Edwards was the eldest child of Mortimer Burr Edwards and Harriet Louise Boyd. He was born May 5, 1876, at Lisle, New York. He attended the Academy in Lisle, where his boyhood was spent until the age of eighteen, when he went with his cousin, Richard Henry Edwards, to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he remained two years. At Andover he joined the Philomathean Society and the Society of Religious Inquiry and was elected President of both. He was a member of the varsity baseball nine and captain of the second nine. He was graduated in 1896 and entered Williams College, where he was elected President of the Freshman Class, was on the varsity baseball and football teams, was President of the Philomathian Society, a member and President of the Zeta Chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He was graduated in 1900 and became Secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. for Preparatory Schools, during the year 1900-01. He studied at the Union Theological Seminary in New York from 1901 to 1904, during which time he was Student Assistant at the Church of the Sea and Land, New York, 1901-02; Bible teacher at the Helbrook School, Ossining, New York, 1902-03; Superintendent of young people's work at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, where, upon his graduation from Union Seminary, he was ordained to the Congregational ministry on May 20, 1904. He was married on May 24, 1904 to Frances, daughter of William McCarroll, a leather merchant of New York and President of the New York Board of Trade, and Mrs. McCarroll.

Boyd Edwards began his career as Assistant Pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church of Brooklyn, 1904-05. He was Junior Pastor of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, 1905-10. He was a member of the National Congregational Board of Home Missions, a Trustee of the National Temperance Society and of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, also President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, - all in the period 1906-1910. He was President of the New York State Sunday School Association in 1908.

In 1910 he accepted a call to the Hillside Presbyterian Church of Orange, N.J., where he continued until 1922, being moderator of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange in 1920, and a member of the National Presbyterian Board of Church Erection, 1915-22.

In 1922 he became a Trustee and Headmaster of the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, where he rendered a creative service for six years.

In 1928, upon the death of William Mann Irvine, Boyd Edwards was elected Headmaster of the Mercersburg Academy, in which post he continued with distinction until his retirement in 1941, serving also as a Trustee of the Academy from 1939 to 1941. Upon his accession to the Headmastership at Mercersburg, he faced a heavy indebtedness which had been contracted in the building of the Academy's uniquely beautiful chapel. The school had little endowment and was, therefore, dependent on tuitions, which had fallen off, due to a decline in enrollment. At the time Edwards assumed charge, the debt amounted to \$400,000. This debt was liquidated during his first ten years at Mercersburg. Economies were made effective by able administrative measures and the loyal cooperation of the faculty. During Dr. Edwards' administration the buildings and grounds were greatly improved with the notable help of



Mrs. Edwards. Academic standards were heightened and alumni loyalty quickened. In light of his own athletic experience in school and college, Dr. Edwards maintained an active interest in all forms of athletics at both the Hill school and at Mercersburg. His interest in individual students was a significant feature of his Headmastership, attested by his innumerable personal letters to them as their careers developed in school, in college, and afterwards.

Boyd Edwards served as a Trustee of Mount Holyoke College 1920-37, of Williams College 1923-28, and as a Director of Martha Canfield Library at Arlington, Vermont 1942-44. He was a member of the National Headmasters' Association 1922-1944, President of the Philadelphia Headmasters' Club 1924, Vice-President of the Association of Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries of the Reformed Church in the United States 1929-30, President of the Williams College Alumni Association, and a member of Sigma Chi (clerical) of New York City and of the Century Club of New York.

He was the author of Hab Faith in Youth, 1928, and Boys Will Be Men, 1936. He was editor of Mr. Rolfe of the Hill, 1928, and Prayers in the Hill School Chapel, 1928, and co-editor of Religion in Preparatory Schools, 1932, and The Chapel Hymnal, 1931.

Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1920; the University of Pennsylvania that of S.T.D. in 1925; and Franklin and Marshall College that of L.L.D. in 1931. He was awarded the Huguenot Cross in 1930.

Dr. Edwards served in Congregational, Presbyterian, and Reformed relationships and sustained a wide ministry throughout his career. He was a chosen preacher in American colleges and universities, in secondary schools, both private and public, and in many cities and towns with which he maintained connections. A prolific reader and collector of books, he donated a library of his books to Mercersburg Academy in honor of his mother.

In 1941, upon Dr. Edwards' retirement from the Headmastership at Mercersburg, he and Mrs. Edwards established their residence at Arlington, Vermont. Dr. Edwards died there on November 10, 1944, and is buried at Bennington, Vermont. From the many tributes at the time of his retirement, the following have been selected as representative.

From the Headmaster of a boys' school:

"I wish I had known you every minute of every year; since I met you at the age of sixteen, you have been a constant and increasing source of inspiration to me. I am not given to hyperbole, but you have had more influence on my life than anyone else."

From a former Dean of the Yale Divinity School:

"Like other men in the work of education, you have been compelled to face some trying problems in these past years, and you have faced them with your head up, your eyes front, and with a courageous confidence which has been contagious. How many young men, and older men, thank God, can take courage every time they think about it."

(Continued on Page 37.)



3211. Beatrice Clydo Edwards

Beatrice Clydo Edwards was the only child of Franklin Boyd Edwards and Frances McCarroll; she was born December 31, 1905. She was married first to David Richardson Fall, a Master and later Headmaster of the Asheville School in North Carolina, by whom she had two children, David R. Fall, Jr. and Boyd Edwards Fall. She was married second to Frederick Reeves Rutledge.

32111. David Richardson Fall, Jr.

David Richardson Fall, Jr. was the first child of Beatrice Edwards and David Richardson Fall. He was born May 27, 1929 and is being educated at the Asheville School. He will enter Williams College in the fall of 1947.

32112. Boyd Edwards Fall

Boyd Edwards Fall was the second child of Beatrice Edwards and David Richardson Fall. He was born June 25, 1932 and is being educated at the Asheville School.

322. Louis Burr Edwards

Louis Burr Edwards was the second child and son of Mortimer Burr Edwards and Harriett Louise Boyd. He was born in Lisle, New York, April 1, 1878. He received his education at Lisle Academy and early entered the employ of H. Edwards & Company, working first as bookkeeper in his father's office. He held various positions with the Company until 1900, and afterwards, for which see sketch of Hamilton Edwards. On June 19, 1900, his marriage to Elizabeth Matilda Guernsey occurred. She was the daughter of Mai and Ella Guernsey of Lisle. She was born in Lisle, October 31, 1876; her education was received in Lisle Academy. Her proficiency in music developed early; for, at the age of fourteen, she was appointed organist of the Congregational Church of Lisle and continued in that position for forty years. She also began to teach music at the age of fourteen and is still giving private lessons. In her long years of teaching, she has enriched the musical experience of a large number of Lisle families and derived from her own musical life a great deal of enjoyment.

After their marriage in 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards moved to Windsor, New York, where they remained for three years. Louis held there the position of Manager for H. Edwards & Company, who were then lumbering extensively in that region. They then moved from Windsor to Chenango Forks, where Louis held the same position for a period of three more years. They then returned to Lisle and continued in the lumber business until 1936. For a period of two and one-half years, he was employed by the D. L. & W. Railroad as an inspector in the timber and tie department. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards moved to Binghamton, where they lived while he held this position. They then moved back to Lisle, where they have since resided.

At the death of his father, Mortimer Burr, December 31, 1914, Louis Edwards took his place in the partnership of Edwards Brothers, which had succeeded H. Edwards & Company during the previous November. He settled his father's estate and with his sister, Grace, took over the interest of their



father in the partnership. Following the death of the other partner, Frederick R. Edwards, in 1927, he and his sister, Grace Edwards, bought out the interest of the Frederick Edwards Estate in the partnership and have continued it to date under the name of Edwards Brothers.

In March, 1919, Louis Burr was appointed Supervisor of the Town of Lisle, which position he held by election until December, 1933. He was chairman of the board during the years 1930 and 1931. On May 1, 1932, he was appointed General Foreman of the Broome County Highway Department, which position he retained until January 1, 1945, when he retired from active public work. He was appointed a Trustee and Treasurer of the Lisle Free Library when it was founded by Herbert Franklin in 1925-26 and continues to hold those positions. He has been for many years a Trustee and Deacon of the Lisle Congregational Church, and Clerk of the Board of Trustees. He has also served as President of the Lisle Village Cemetery Association. When the Whitney Point Central School was founded in 1934, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the new union district, which position he held until July, 1945. He has been for many years a member of Western Light Lodge 597, Free and Accepted Masons.

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323. Grace Louise Edwards

Grace Louise Edwards was the third child and first daughter of Mortimer Burr and Harriett Louise Boyd. She was born at Lisle, New York, November 10, 1881. She first attended Lisle Academy. She then went for two years to the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, New York, making her home while there with her cousins, Mary and Herbert Twitchell. She entered Wellesley College in 1899, where she was a Durant scholar of highest rank and was graduated in the Class of 1903 with the degree of A.B. She later took post-graduate work through the Pennsylvania State College Extension courses and at Cornell University.

Her teaching experience began in the Lisle Union School and Academy, 1903-06. She then went to Stockbridge, Mass., an early seat of the Edwards family, where she taught from 1906 to 1919, being Principal of the Stockbridge High School from 1909 to 1919. A new building was erected during her administration.

In 1919 she returned to Lisle to live with her widowed mother and so continued until her mother's death in 1928. During that period, she spent the years 1923-25 in the settlement of the estate of her uncle, Hiram Boyd, of Cincinnatus, New York. From 1920 to 1931, she served the Happy Valley Homes Trustees, on a part time basis as purchasing agent and Assistant Treasurer.

After taking qualifying examinations for teaching in New York State and receiving a permanent secondary school certificate, she taught in the Cincinnatus High School from 1929 to 1932, where she was Principal from 1932 to 1944, when, in June of that year, she retired for disability. During her administration at Cincinnatus, a new high school building was erected with the cooperation of the W.P.A. Grace Edwards' ability in school administration has been widely recognized. She considers herself singularly fortunate to



have served in three communities whose family traditions were laid by her father, her mother, and her earlier forebears. She records her gratitude to them and to her cousin, Mary Edwards Twitchell "from whom I learned much that helped me with the handling of students, - namely, that very early in life one is faced with choices; if a wrong choice is made, one must take the consequences and so learn to choose wisely."

Since her retirement in 1944, Grace Edwards has continued to make her home in the family residence, a house which for three-quarters of a century has been a center of hospitality, featuring maple sugar, popcorn, and apples on Sunday afternoons, and which, like the flowing spring beside the door, has brought refreshment to many persons throughout the years. Grace has given special devotion in recent years to the welfare of the Lisle Congregational Church, now united with the Methodists as The Associated Church of Lisle, which she has served in various capacities and of which at present she is Treasurer.

After the death of Frederick R. Edwards and Mortimer Burr Edwards, Grace and her brother, Louis B. Edwards, continued to conduct the feed, lumber, and farming business which had previously been run by Edwards brothers. The feed and lumber business were closed out in 1936. They still continue with their farming operations at the site of the Edwards' mill built by their great-grandfather, William Edwards, alongside Dudley Creek.

#### 324. Lucia Halbert Edwards

Lucia Halbert Edwards was the fourth child and second daughter of Mortimer Burr Edwards and Harriet Louise Boyd. She was born June 17, 1884. Her musical ability took her into the choir of the Congregational Church at Lisle at the age of thirteen, and she says she has been singing in some church choir ever since. She attended Lisle Academy and was married at Lisle on September 10, 1919, to the Reverend Floyd Terwilliger, who was the son of Eli and Mary Vandemark Terwilliger of Ulster County, New York.

Floyd Terwilliger, after attending school in his home community, became pastor at Ulster Heights, New York, 1910-12. He attended the New Brunswick Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1912-13. He was pastor at Kerhonkson, New York, 1912-16, at Lisle and Center Lisle, New York, 1917-25, at Center Lisle and Cincinnatus, New York, 1925-47.

Since their marriage in 1919, Floyd and Lucia Terwilliger have rendered a notable pastoral service in this entire region, where their roots are deeply set. One of the founders of the Cincinnatus church was Mrs. Terwilliger's great uncle, Henry Boyd. One of the founders of the Chenango Forks church was Henry Terwilliger, an uncle of Floyd Terwilliger. Floyd and Lucia Terwilliger, acting as a close-knit team, have maintained pastoral relations with unnumbered families and individuals, devoting themselves to church services, to sick visitations, to marriages, and to funerals, for all of which they are in wide demand.

Lucia Terwilliger writes with her characteristic vivacity of spirit: "We have loved our work all these years. If anyone wants to know what it's



like, he will have to become a country minister. We now live in my grandfather's house, just below my girlhood home."

Floyd Terwilliger is Chairman of the Republican Committee of Lisle Township and member of the County Committee. He is Past Master of Western Light Lodge 597, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows and Past Grand Chaplain of New York State. He was editor and publisher of the Lisle Gleaner, 1922-25.

(Continued from Page 33)

From the Board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy:

"You brought us, as our leader, the gifts and inheritance of generations of culture and learning. All inadequate can any words be of that service in its far-reaching influence. Your vision and ideals have carried on in a remarkable degree those of your honored predecessor, Dr. Irvine. Your personal devotion to the School, to the faculty, the Alumni and the student body has kept ever alive the true principles of character in this School. Your manly personality has impressed all who have known you with that firmness of character which promotes true discipline. Your energy of thought and persuasive presentation of truth have given inspiration and elevated standards. You have established a close personal relationship with students and parents, and made of them friends and devoted followers. Better still, you have incarnated that genuine Christian character and manly living which has evidenced true religion, and all have felt that The Man of Nazareth was in our midst in a true disciple of His."

Frances McCarroll Edwards was born February 14, 1880 in Brooklyn, New York. She attended Adelphi Academy and Smith College, where she was graduated in 1900 with the degree of A.B. During her college career, she was a member of the Glee Club, sang in the college choir, and was the soloist in senior dramatics. She belonged to the Delta Sigma House, the Phi Kappa Psi Society, the Novel Club, the Orangeman, and the S. C. A. C. W.

Following her marriage to Boyd Edwards, she merged her life with his so fully that in a profound sense his achievements became her achievements and his influence hers. Distinctive qualities of leadership, however, made her contribution to their joint product uniquely her own. The beautiful hospitality of her household, notably at North Cottage at Mercersburg, and her understanding personal counsel are gratefully remembered by hundreds of boys who have now become men. The following from a letter written by Mrs. Edwards gives the clue to her extraordinary influence with boys: "I was and am a very private individual with a flare for two things only: beauty in surroundings and a belief in the need of it for women, especially as the custodians of refinement in the life of the human race; also, a profound belief in boys as tremendously aspiring about life and truly concerned about making it fine and inspiring.

Mrs. Edwards was President of the Young People's Society of the Hillside Church of Orange during most of her husband's pastorate there, was President of the College Club of the Oranges, and sang in the Musical Arts Society. She made the planning of gardens a special interest. A garden planned by her at the Hill was given by Mrs. Clarence Warden of Philadelphia, "to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Edwards." At Mercersburg the garth which was given to the School by the class of 1940 was dedicated to her.



33. George William Edwards

George William Edwards was the third child and son of Franklin Burbank and Mary Barnes. He was born on the Edwards' farm, southwest of Lisle Village, August 10, 1852. He was educated at the Lisle Academy, studied law with Alexander McDowell, and early entered the employ of H. Edwards & Company. He first took charge of the feed store at the old mill and later the feed store in Lisle Village, where he acted as bookkeeper. He was a member of the Western Light Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He served as Society Treasurer of the Lisle Congregational Church for many years. He was married to Mabel L. Fields on April 26, 1905. His later years were spent at the Masonic Home at Utica, New York, where he died September 16, 1941.

34. Mary Louise Edwards

Mary Louise Edwards was the fourth child and only daughter of Franklin Burbank and Mary Barnes. She was born on the Edwards' farm, southwest of Lisle Village on December 13, 1855. She was educated at Lisle Academy and early became the reliance of her mother, whose failing eyesight made her daughter her indispensable helper. "Aunt Lil," as she was known in the family and village, shared the homestead with her brother, George, after Frederick, her oldest brother, had established his home in the homestead by the Center Lisle road at the mill, and her brother, Mortimer, had married and moved to the residence just above his father's house. Miss Edwards, who never married, was active in the Lisle Congregational Church, where she taught in the Sunday School for many years and was the moving spirit in the development of the Christian Endeavor Society. She was Secretary of the Ladies Aid Society and also Church Treasurer. Her death occurred in August, 1924.



4. Emily Edwards

Emily Edwards was the fourth child and second daughter of William Edwards and Betsey Fay. She was born at Lisle, New York, April 16, 1821. She, like her older sister, Ann Eliza, grew up at the house by the mill and shared in the rearing of her younger brothers and sisters. Her education was in the home training received from her mother and in such elementary schooling as the times afforded. She was married at thirty-four years of age to the Reverend Dr. Calvus Rogers of Norwich on June 28, 1855. She had no children of her own but devoted herself to the rearing of two children of Mr. Rogers by a former marriage. The son, Euclid Rogers, who grew up to be a minister of distinction, was for many years pastor of the Baptist Church of Springfield, Illinois. The daughter of Mr. Rogers was Vesta Anstine, who also grew up under Emily Rogers' care. She was married to the Reverend Edward Torrey.

Emily Edwards Rogers continued throughout her life her interest in her younger sisters. She welcomed both Francis Jane and Clarissa Elizabeth to her home in Norwich. They lived in the Rogers' home and went to school at Norwich during several terms, whenever they could be spared from their own home by Betsey Fay. Emily Rogers died July 15, 1904.

It was said of Emily Rogers at the time of her death:

"She was steadfast in her principles; and, while she reigned supreme in the Kingdom called home, she loved her friends devotedly and had over a keen interest in the welfare of her hometown and the affairs of the nation. Mrs. Rogers united with the Baptist Church many years ago, but she loved Christ better than creed, and all who bore the great family name Christian were to her brothers and sisters, and she rejoiced in every good work".



## 5. Hamilton Edwards

Hamilton Edwards was the fifth child and second son of William Edwards and Betsey Fay. He was born February 25, 1823. He was educated in the Lisle public school and trained by his Father in the mill and on the farm alongside his older brother, Franklin, with whom he early formed the partnership of Edwards Brothers. They appear to have developed their business gradually from 1843, or thereabouts, when they purchased the forested land on the hill, two miles southwest of Lisle Village, which they gradually cleared and reduced to cultivation. Hamilton Edwards was a skillful river pilot and was much occupied with the lumber business in succeeding years. In his younger years, he made many trips down the Susquehanna with rafts of lumber. They usually ran to Port Deposit, Maryland, and often walked back, all the way. By running the last raft to be run from Lisle Village, Hamilton completed the long history of rafting which had been begun by his grandfather, Edward Edwards. Despite his attention to the lumber business, he never lost interest in the original farm of three hundred and twenty acres on the hill, to which was added one hundred and fifty more acres in the "Manning lot." While he never lived on the farm, he gave his personal supervision to the construction of buildings, the care of crops and cattle. His attention to the farm increased after his brother Franklin's ill health forced him to move to Lisle Village in the late fifties, where Hamilton's home was also established upon his marriage in 1862. Hamilton Edwards became an expert in buying, selling, and judging cattle. He shipped droves of young steers to Lisle from the Buffalo stockyards in the spring of the year, fattened them on the farm, and shipped them to market at Jersey City in the fall.

Upon the death of his brother, Franklin, in 1878, the partnership became H. Edwards & Company. Frederick and Mortimer, then approximately thirty years of age, succeeded to their father's share of the business and were always called by Hamilton, "the boys." Hamilton continued to specialize in cattle and farm management. Frederick became head sawyer and mill manager, while the general supervision of the lumber operations, office, accounts and employee relations, fell to Mortimer. This became an increasingly heavy load upon Mortimer during Hamilton's later years. There were frequent consultations among the three men. These were brief and usually held in the dooryard, a minimum number of words being spoken. There existed a mutuality of trust and understanding among them, which made many words unnecessary and which continued until Hamilton's death in 1912 at eighty-nine years of age.

As the timberlands near Lisle were cut over, the firm purchased timber lots in a number of places, cut and manufactured the logs into lumber, with portable mills or established stationary ones. When the job in any one place was finished, they moved on to another. The list of places where they operated over the years has been supplied by Louis Burr Edwards, who worked at all the points marked by a star:

The old mill on Dudley Creek at Lisle, 110 years\*; at Chenango Forks, Ockerman Lot, stationary mill, 35 years\*; Chenango Forks, Rittenberg Lot, portable mill\*; Windsor, stationary mill, 10 years; Windsor, Peet Lot, portable mill\*; Windsor Pultz Lot, portable mill\*; Whitney Point, Whitney Lot, stationary mill, 10 years\*; Whitney Point, Whitney Lot, portable mill\*; Chenango Bridge,



Boach Lot, portable mill\*; Glen Castle, Place Lot, portable mill\*; above Whitney Point, Webb Lott, stationary mill, 10 years; Amos Hill, Green Lot, portable mill\*; North Fenton, Yawer Lot, portable mill\*; Greene, Elliott Lot, portable mill; Brisbon, on switch at Brisbon, portable mill; Glenwood, Harrington Lot, portable mill; Itaska, Parley Brown Lot, portable mill\*; Messongorville, Griffon Lot, portable mill\*; Little York, Wood Nancy Lot, portable mill\*; Little York, Crofoot Lot, portable mill\*; Kirkwood, Hayos Lot, portable mill; Choconut Center, Quinn Lot, portable mill.

The winter logging in the woods was usually done by trusted employees of the firm, supplemented by the work of farmers who were glad of the opportunity to use their own teams during the winter months.

The following quotation from a Windsor, New York, paper gives a picture of one of their centers of operation at some distance from Lisle:

"A business venture, the proportions and value of which seem to be little realized by our people, is that of H. Edwards & Company, the recent purchasers of the Shakor Steam Mill. Their investments in Windsor during the past three years have been very large indeed. We believe few of our readers have appreciated or fully understood the amount. The purchases of H. Edwards & Company are entirely tracts of timber; and in three years they have bought from the following parties in this immediate vicinity, paying the sums respectively named, George Buell, \$1,500, E. Pote, \$750, Ogden property, \$6,000, T. Babcock, \$1,000, Lewis Boboo, \$1,500, Lewis Shutts, \$1,500, C. Dusenberry, \$1,500, A. North, \$4,000, Shakor Steam Mill, \$3,200, making a total of \$28,200. The purchases have all been paid for in cash, no small advantage in the way of benefit to the town. But the best part of the sale is now to be told. All this \$28,200 worth of timber will be sawed and made into lumber here in Windsor, giving employment to a large force of men for several years. H. Edwards & Company have at present twenty-four teams and nearly fifty men employed in the woods, getting out logs for next season's sawing."

Hamilton Edwards was long a bachelor and lived at his father's homestead at the mill, where he and his sister, Clarissa Elizabeth, were the mainstay of their father's and mother's declining years. He was a hard-working man of few words, devoted to his family and chief backer of his younger brother, David, during the late fifties, when David was ill and away from home. He allowed himself little social relaxation, but one evening in 1861 he went late to a party at Miss Hattie Stoddard's in Lisle Village, where the guest of honor was Miss Martha Hanford of Barro Center, New York. She was a sister of Mrs. Simeon McCall, whose husband was at that time a dentist of Center Lisle. Hamilton Edwards was immediately attracted to Martha Hanford and soon sought her hand and won her. They were married October 22, 1862. They designed and built the Hamilton Edwards homestead which is beside the Congregational Church in Lisle Village, which house he deeded to her upon its completion. In it they lived in a beautiful companionship for forty-nine years and raised their family of two daughters and three sons. They also harbored several nephews and nieces for their schooling in the village and



maintainod thoir homs as a contor of hospitality throughout thoir married years.

Martha Ann Hanford was the eighth child and third daughter of John Moad Hanford and Polly McCall and a great granddaughter of Brigadier General John Moad. The original Hanford home was in New Canaan, Connecticut, where Martha Hanford was born July 17, 1836. The family moved when she was a girl of six to Barre Center, New York, where her father purchased a farm and served on the Board of Education. Martha Hanford was educated at Barre Center and at the Phipps Union Seminary at Albion, New York. In 1854, at the age of eighteen, she went to California at the invitation of her three brothers, who had gone there to prospect for gold. She travelled alone in the care of the captain of a steam packet to the Isthmus of Panama which she crossed by rail and proceeded north to California, again by boat. She was in the far west for three years, one of which she spent in the Hawaiian Islands. She returned to her home in Barre Center in 1857. In 1863, upon the completion of their new home, she and her husband welcomed to it Mrs. Edwards' parents, John M. and Polly McCall Hanford, who remained with them during the rest of their lives.

One of the most interesting remainders of Polly McCall Hanford is a large woolen bedspread nine feet by nine, now in the possession of her great grandson, Thomas Hamilton McCaulley. She spun the yard for the cloth and wove it. She designed the highly original American pattern with the American eagle near the top. She dyed with vegetable dyes all the materials used and embroidered the pattern, together with the signature P.M.C., 1820. She made it in her twenty-third year, the year before her marriage, which occurred in the fall of 1820.

Martha Hanford, by reason of her unusual experience of early travel and her native gifts, had a vision for her family and their development. She gave to each of them in turn deep understanding and individual care. To them and to other young people who grew up in Lisle, she used to say, "The way out is through your books." For twenty consecutive years, on a small income, she and her husband maintained one or more of their children away from Lisle in school or college. Her intellectual interests were keen and persistent. She was an active member of the Lisle Congregational Church which all of her children joined. Hamilton Edwards, who had been a silent believer all his life, stood and made his confession of faith in Christ and united with the church when he was eighty-one years of age. The two strongest relationships of his life were with his wife and with his youngest brother, David, who had died in 1860. When he was nearing the end of his life in 1912, he said to those at his bedside, "As my brother, David, said, 'If God has nothing more for me to do here, I am ready to go'."

The final illness of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards occurred at the home of their daughter, Mary Edwards Twitchell, in Brooklyn, New York, where they received devoted and expert care. Mrs. Edwards died on March 10th, Mr. Edwards ten days later, on March 20, 1912. Following services for both at the Twitchell home in Brooklyn and in the Homestead at Lisle, interment was in a double grave in the Lisle Cemetery.



### 51. Martha Elizabeth Edwards

Martha Elizabeth Edwards was the first child and oldest daughter of Hamilton Edwards and Martha Ann Hanford. She was born January 1, 1864. She first attended Lislo Academy, then the Cortland Normal School, 1881-82, Houghton Seminary, 1882-83, and the new Wellesley School in Philadelphia, 1883-84. She studied oil painting in New York City during 1884 and 1885.

On August 16, 1888, she was married to James Adolbert McCauloy at the Lislo homestead. Mr. McCauloy was born at Stanley, New York, the third child and second son of Thomas Alexander McCauloy and Eliza Ann Warden of Stanley, New York. Following his graduation from Union College in 1886 where he had been a star catcher on the baseball nine, he entered professional baseball, playing chiefly on the Chicago White Sox club of the National League. He entered professional baseball in order to earn enough money to establish himself in the grain and produce business which he did at Ithaca, New York, following his marriage to Martha Elizabeth Edwards. He continued there until fire destroyed his elevator in 1896. He then returned to Stanley, New York, where he continued in the same business until 1898, when he moved to Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1900, when he moved to Penn Yan, New York, where he remained until 1904. The McCauloys then moved to Canandaigua, where they remained until Mr. McCauloy's death in 1929. In Canandaigua, Mr. McCauloy was President of the Rotary Club, a Trustee of the Congregational Church, and an ardent golfer.

Mr. and Mrs. McCauloy had two children, Thomas Hamilton and Virginia Edwards.

Following the death of her husband, Mrs. McCauloy removed from Canandaigua to New York City, where she made her home with her son until her death July 28, 1935.

### 511. Thomas Hamilton McCauloy

Thomas Hamilton McCauloy was the first child and only son of Martha Elizabeth Edwards and James Adolbert McCauloy. He was born on August 8, 1889, at Ithaca, New York. He received his early education in the public schools of Stanley, Towanda, and Penn Yan.

In 1904 he entered the Lawrenceville School, where he was graduated in 1908. He then entered Princeton University, where he was a member of Clio Hall, leader of the banjo club, and a member of Dial Lodge, with which club he has maintained an active connection throughout the years, having been chairman of its Board of Directors since 1917. His Princeton interests have been inclusive of the welfare of the university as a whole. He was for ten years chairman of the Inter-club Council, Vice-President and member of the Executive Committee of the Class of 1912, and chairman of the committee now arranging the thirty-fifth reunion of the class. After ten years of service on the Executive Committee of the Princeton Graduate Council, he was recently elected an honorary member. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York. His inclusive services to Princeton led to his nomination in 1947 as a Trustee of the University. A statement made in this connection by the Class



of 1912 describes him as "a loyal Princetonian of intelligence and mature judgment who knows what makes the Princeton undergraduate tick. Hal has spent much time with the sons of Princeton men. Many undergraduates have visited his camp in Connecticut and have lived with him. He knows their thoughts and aspirations and has won their respect and confidence". He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Lawrenceville School Alumni Council and has been active in the Lawrenceville Campus Development Fund.

Upon his graduation from college in 1912, he entered the cotton business in New York City with Doering, Millikin and Company, where he has remained as a sales executive to date.

He first made his home in Brooklyn with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert K. Twitchell, where he remained until 1925, when he moved to Manhattan.

He early interested himself as a volunteer in social welfare work and established a connection with the College Settlement, where he worked from 1912 to 1917. He then transferred to Madison House, where he continued from 1917 to 1934. He was a member of the Board of Trustees at both houses, which are located on the lower east side of the city. At both houses he became a leader of clubs of young Jewish boys, the last of which, at Madison House, was named the Eagle Club. Instead of taking new groups of boys in succeeding years, Mr. McCauloy has maintained a close personal relationship with the members of the Eagle Club throughout their developing experiences of education, employment, marriage, and parenthood. This relationship has now continued for thirty years. He has been a kind of foster father to them all. Of the original group of fifteen, twelve went to college and worked their way through. They have made distinctive records in social work, business, and the law. During the first World War, Mr. McCauloy was in charge of Red Cross work at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Hal McCauloy kept up a close connection throughout the years with his uncle, William H. Edwards, and spent much time with him at his Camp Aloha, near Sherman, Connecticut. In 1931 Mr. McCauloy built his own home, Rockledge, on a rocky height by the shore of Emerald Lake and ever since has spent most of his free time there in the development and enjoyment of it, extending hospitality to many guests. At the death of William H. Edwards, Mr. McCauloy was made sole heir and executor of his estate. He has been for many years a Trustee of the Happy Valley Homes for dependent children at Lisle, New York. He has been a member of the Board of Guidance of the Woodcraft League of America and Chairman of the Textile Division of War Bond Drives in the second World War. His religious affiliation is Presbyterian. He is a member of the Quaker Hill Country Club at Pawling, New York, and has maintained his residence in New York City for sixteen years at 10 East 16th Street, where many friends and members of his family are welcomed when in New York.

### 512. Virginia Edwards McCauloy

Virginia Edwards McCauloy was the second child and only daughter of Martha Elizabeth Edwards and James Adelbert McCauloy. She was born at Stanley, New York, May 3, 1899. She first attended the public schools of Penn Yan and Canandaigua, New York. In 1917 she entered Abbott Academy at Andover,



Massachusetts, where she majored in vocal music, was President of her class in 1917, and was graduated in 1919. She then established her home with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert K. Twitchell in Brooklyn, New York, living with them from 1919 to 1925, at the same time as her brother, Thomas Hamilton, and Miss Berenice Twitchell. She was first connected with the Century Company and then with Lord and Taylor. In June, 1925, she was married to Courtlandt Otis of New York City, at her old home in Canandaigua, New York, the service being performed by her uncle, the Reverend Richard Henry Edwards.

Courtlandt Otis was the son of Lyman Otis and Blanche Heely Otis of New York City. He was born at Lansing, Michigan, May 12, 1899. He was graduated in 1916 from the Morris High School, Bronx, New York, where he was President of the Senior class and a member of the New York State Championship Rifle Team. He was graduated from Princeton University in the Class of 1920, where he was a member and President of Dial Lodge and a member of the varsity soccer and basketball teams. Upon his graduation from college, he entered the insurance business. He was first connected with the Hartford Casualty and Indemnity Company. He established the brokerage firm of Otis, Jones and Company in 1925. In 1940 this was merged with the firm of Johnson and Higgins which had been established in 1845. He is now a senior partner and the head of the casualty division of that company. After residences in New York City and Malba, Mr. and Mrs. Otis moved to Scarsdale in 1931 and built their permanent home in 1940 at 8 Cooper Road, Scarsdale.

Mr. Otis has long been active in public affairs. He was President of the Young Men's Board of Trade of New York in 1929 and President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1932, in which connection he travelled widely throughout the nation. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Beekman Downtown Hospital. He is President of the Green Acres Parent-Teachers Association of Scarsdale and Treasurer of the Scarsdale Community Service. He is Treasurer of the West Chester Republican County Committee. He is a member of the Princeton Club and the Regency Lunch Club of New York City and a life member of the Society of Colonial Wars of the Sons of the Revolution and of the St. Nicholas Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis are members of the Hitchcock Memorial Presbyterian Church of Scarsdale, where Mr. Otis is President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. and Mrs. Otis have recently given to the church a set of memorial chimes in memory of those who served in World War II, and who died for their country. Mrs. Otis, in addition to her family and social responsibilities, has been Recording Secretary of the Woman's Guild of the Hitchcock Memorial Church, a member of the Board of the Scarsdale High School Parent-Teachers Association, and a Director of the Woman's Exchange of Scarsdale. She is also a member of the Daughters of the Revolution.

#### 5121. Helen Edwards Otis

Helen Edwards Otis was the first child and only daughter of Courtlandt Otis and Virginia Edwards McCauley. She was born in New York City on October 23, 1926. She first attended the public schools of Scarsdale. In 1942 she entered the Emma Willard School at Troy, New York, where she was graduated in 1944. She then entered Mt. Holyoke College as a member of the



Class of 1948, where she has majored in English and minorod in Psychology. She is on the staff of the Mt. Holyoke News and is business manager of the college literary magazine.

5122. John Winthrop Otis

John Winthrop Otis was the second child and only son of Courtlandt Otis and Virginia Edwards McCauley. He was born in New York City, on January 21, 1930 and was named Winthrop for John Winthrop, early Governer of Massachusetts Colony. He was first educated in the public schools of Scarsdale. In 1944 he entered the St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, where he is a member of the Class of 1948. He is active in sports - football, hockey, rowing, and boxing. He is active also in debate, is a member of "Concordia," and is signod up for Princeton, Class of 1952.



52. Mary Adolaido Edwards

Mary Adolaido Edwards was the second child and daughter of Hamilton Edwards and Martha Ann Hanford. She was born October 29, 1865. She first attended Lisle Academy. She then went to the Cortland Normal School in 1880-81, to the New Wollesley School in Philadelphia, 1883-85. She entered Wellesley College in the Fall of 1885, where she was Vice-President of her class in junior year and business manager of the first class annual to be published at Wellesley. She was graduated with the Class of 1889.

She began her teaching career in Woodside Seminary at Hartford, Connecticut, 1889-90. She then taught in the Horace Mann School in New York City, 1890-93, teaching Greek, Latin, and history. During the years of 1892 and 1893, her brothers George and Will lived with her at 11 East 22nd Street. She was active in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was then pastor. There she met Herbert Kenaston Twitchell who was President of the Young Men's Association of that church and, at that time, a teller in the Chase National Bank. They became engaged and were married on September 7, 1893, at the Edwards' homestead in Lisle. They settled in Brooklyn, residing first on the Park Slope, then near Adelphi College, and in 1897 bought the house at 153 South Oxford Street, where they lived for twenty-two years.

Herbert Kenaston Twitchell was the third son of Ira J. Twitchell and Sarah Sampson. He was born November 26, 1865, at Weybridge, Vermont, his parental home. His mother died when he was seventeen. He was unable to go to Middlebury College, as he desired, and entered the insurance business in Hartford, Connecticut. He later was connected with the Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, having decided to make banking his profession. He was later invited by his cousin, Mr. William H. Porter, of the Chase National Bank in New York City, to join the staff there. After three years at the Chase Bank, where he became a paying teller, he was called to the Chemical National Bank as an assistant cashier in 1907. He later became Vice-President of the Chemical Bank and, upon the death of the President in 1917, he became President, which post he resigned in 1920 to become Chairman of the Board. This position he resigned in 1922 but remained as a director of the Chemical Bank until 1927. At that time he was one of the founders of the Industrial Bank of New York City and of the Bank of Suffolk County at Stonybrook, New York. In 1927 he became President of the Seaman's Bank for Savings, which position he held during the rest of his life. During his presidency at the Seaman's Bank, he supervised the planning and erection of the new bank building at 74 Wall Street, which won the prize given by the Downtown Association for the best bank building built that year.

Herbert Kenaston Twitchell was for many years Chairman of the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A., an Elder in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Superintendent of the Cuyler Chapel Sunday School. He was a Trustee of the Long Island College Hospital, a Trustee of Adelphi College, and a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. He also served as President of the Vermont Society of New York City. He was a member of the Port of New York Authority and chairman of its finance committee which floated the bonds for the building of the George Washington Bridge. He was also a trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the



Board of Middlebury College and, in 1926, was awarded the honorary degree of L.L.D. by Middlebury College.

Upon his marriage to Mary Edwards, Herbert Twitchell became a much loved and devoted member of her family. Having lost his own mother at the age of seventeen, he found a new mother in Martha Hanford Edwards. He loved to welcome to his home in Brooklyn father and mother Edwards and all the members of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell established their summer home on the north shore of Long Island at Oldfield Point in 1904 and, in 1919, purchased the house at 353 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, where they continued to live until Mr. Twitchell's death in 1928.

The children of Mary Edwards and Herbert Kenaston Twitchell were Pierrepont Edwards Twitchell, Hanford Mead Twitchell, and Herbert Kenaston Twitchell, Jr.

Mary Edwards Twitchell, in addition to the cares of her hospitable household, was active in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, where she was a teacher of a boys' class in the Sunday School, President of the Woman's Missionary Society, and Chairman of the committee which organized the federation of the women's societies in the church. She was also Chairman of the Cuyler Chapel Free Kindergarten. She served as a Board Member, Finance Chairman, and Vice-President of the Y.W.C.A. of Brooklyn. She was Chairman of the Campaign Committee which raised the funds for the new Central Branch of the Brooklyn Y.W.C.A. on Nevins Street. She also served as Chairman of the Board of the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Association and was a Trustee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She was one of the organizers of the New York Wellesley College Club in 1891 and its first President. She also served as a member of the Woman's Board of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. She and her husband served as consultants, trustees, and generous contributors to the Happy Valley Homes for dependent children at Lisle from its beginning in 1915.

As their children grew to maturity, Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell welcomed to their home on South Oxford Street, and after 1919 to their home at 353 Clinton Avenue, many members of the Edwards and Twitchell families who were securing their education or engaged in business in New York City. Among those who made their homes with them for longer or shorter periods were George H. Edwards and William H. Edwards, Mary and Jane Kennedy, also Borenice Twitchell, who was like a daughter in their home for twenty years. Both Thomas Hamilton and Virginia Edwards McCauley lived in their home, the former for thirteen years and the latter for four years. Their home was kept as an open house to other members of their families and to many friends, especially to the college friends of their own sons, who came and went as freely as if the home were their own.

Herbert Kenaston Twitchell died July 11, 1928, after a brief illness at his home in Brooklyn and was buried in the plot he had chosen in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Setauket, Long Island.

Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Twitchell disposed of the house



on Clinton Avonuo and established her permanent home at their summer residence on Oldfield Point, Long Island, keeping herself free for frequent visits to the homes of her sons and her girlhood home in Lislo, where her youngest brother, Richard Henry Edwards, and his wife make their residence. During her later years, Mrs. Twitchell has been a part of the Moral Re-armament Movement in which her sons, Hanford and Kenaston, and their families are active.

### 521. Pierrepont Edwards Twitchell

Pierrepont Edwards Twitchell was the first child and son of Herbert Kenaston Twitchell and Mary Edwards Twitchell. He was born at 23 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, New York, September 16, 1894. His early education was in Adelphi Academy and the Polytechnic Preparatory School. He entered Princeton University in 1912, where he was a member of the Towor Club, and was graduated with the degree of Litt. B. in 1916. After his recovery from a two-year illness, he enlisted in the United States Navy for the first World War. He attended ground school at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated with honors, having selected aerography which permitted him to be commissioned and receive foreign orders in October, 1918. He was commissioned an ensign in Naval Aviation. He reported for sailing orders at New York City just before the Armistice was declared and received honorable discharge.

He first entered banking at the Chase National Bank, where he remained from 1918 to 1920. He then went to the Industrial Bank of New York from 1920 to 1922. He was Treasurer of the United Combustion Engineers, Inc., 1923-26. Having chosen the law as his profession, he entered the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University while he was acting as a clerk in the law office of Harold Remington. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1930 and became a junior partner in the firm of Remington, Meek and Twitchell, where he continued until Mr. Remington's death in 1937. He continued the practice of law in New York City until 1943, when he became an investigator for the United States Civil Service Commission and supervisor of the Voucher Rating Unit of the Commission. In 1946 he became Regional Records Officer of the O.P.A., which position he held until the termination of the O.P.A.

Pierrepont Edwards Twitchell was married to Marjorie Remington on May 15, 1920, in New York City. She was the only daughter of Harold and May Robertson Remington and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 4, 1898. Her family moved to New York City in 1910. She was educated at the Hathaway Brown School in Cleveland and at the Veltin School in New York City. She entered Bryn Mawr College in 1915 and was graduated in 1919 with the degree of A.B. She was also graduated from the homemaking course in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, in 1927.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell lived in Brooklyn at 12 Pineapple Street, and elsewhere, until they established their permanent home in 1929 at Tree Lawn on the Twitchell place in Oldfield, Long Island.

Their first child was Remington Edwards Twitchell who was born in Brooklyn



in 1921. In 1935 they adopted Botsey Gay Twitchell, and in 1943 they adopted Timothy Pierropont Twitchell.

Mrs. Pierropont Twitchell, in addition to her family responsibilities, has taught in the Oldfield School, has been Alumnae Secretary of her college class, Secretary of the Three Village Garden Club, President of the Setauket Library Club, and Membership Chairman of the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs. She has also served as First Reader of the Christian Science Society of Port Jefferson for a period of three years, as Chairman of its Board of Trustees, also as Second Reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Port Jefferson, and Secretary of the Setauket Red Cross Canteen.

Pierropont Edwards Twitchell became in 1930 a director of the Bank of Suffolk County in Stonybrook, Long Island, of which his father was one of the founders. In 1933 he was a candidate to be a delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention in opposition to the Twenty-first Amendment. In 1938 he was a candidate of the American Labor Party for the Seventy-sixth Congress. He has been President of the National Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, President of the Suffolk County Economic Council, President of the Oldfield Improvement Association, President of the Suffolk County Mosquito Elimination Commission, and Vice-President of the American Youth Hostels, in connection with which he went to England and Switzerland in 1938. He was Chairman of the Planning Council of the Township of Brookhaven, a member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the National League for Less Noise, Treasurer of the Suffolk County Taxpayers Association, Secretary of the Christian Civic League of New York State, a member of the Graduate Council of Princeton University, and Secretary of the Princeton Alumni Association of Long Island. He has also served as First Reader in the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, New York, 1928-30, and has been a Trustee and Treasurer of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Port Jefferson, New York, and First Reader, 1944-47.

#### 5211. Romington Edwards Twitchell

Romington Edwards Twitchell was the first child and son of Pierropont Edwards Twitchell and Marjorie Romington. He was born on April 30, 1921, in Brooklyn, New York. He was first educated at Winwood School, Lake Grove, Long Island. In 1934, when twelve years of age, he accompanied his father and mother on a motor trip to the Chicago World's Fair, returning by Cleveland and Leslie. In 1937 he travelled on the Rolling Youth Hostel across Canada to California and back by the way of the Grand Canyon. He next attended the Stonybrook School for Boys, where he was graduated cum laude in 1939. Following his graduation from the Stonybrook School, he was taken by his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Harold Romington, and with his mother, Marjorie Twitchell, for a three months' trip to England, France, and Belgium, while his father, Pierropont Twitchell, went to the Youth Hostel Conference at Basle, Switzerland: all of them visiting London and Paris together. Romington Twitchell entered Princeton University in 1939 with honors in mathematics. He was graduated in January, 1943, with the degree of A.B. He continued in graduate study at New York University, specializing in courses in banking. He was a Reader in the Christian Science Organization of Princeton University and held the same post at New York University while



he was taking courses in banking there. He was rejected for military service in 1943 and entered the Chase National Bank, where he remains in the foreign branch of the credit department.

He was married on May 12, 1945, to Suzanne Watson Pringle of New York City. Suzanne Watson Pringle was an invalid as a young child. She was healed in Christian Science at the age of eleven. She later trained for the Olympic Swimming Team and, during the Second World War, took a course in aeronautics at LaGuardia Field. She worked with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and received her pilot's license in 1944. She was graduated from the Fontainblou School of Art in New York City.

Remington and Suzanne Twitchell are now establishing their home near Northport, Long Island.

#### 5212. Elizabeth Twitchell

Elizabeth Twitchell was the second child and only daughter of Pierrepont Edwards Twitchell and Marjorie Remington, usually known as Betsey. She was born October 9, 1934. At the age of eight, she bicycled across Vermont on a week's Hostel trip with her older brother, Remington, and has travelled through New York State, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., and Maryland. She is a Girl Scout of the second class and is attending school at Setauket, Long Island, where she is on the Student Council, representing her class.

#### 5213. Timothy Pierrepont Twitchell

Timothy Pierrepont Twitchell was third child and second son of Pierrepont Edwards Twitchell and Marjorie Remington. He was born December 4, 1942, and lives with his parents at Tree Lawn, Oldfield Point, Long Island.

#### 522. Hanford Mead Twitchell

Hanford Mead Twitchell was the second child and son of Herbert Kenaston Twitchell and Mary Edwards. He was born March 27, 1898, at 153 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, New York. He first attended Adolphi Academy and entered the Lawrenceville School in 1913, where he was graduated in 1916. For several summers he attended Camp Dudley, both as camper and counselor. He entered Princeton University, where he was a member of Tiger Inn, the Triangle Club, the Glee Club, and for three years a member of the varsity swimming team. He was graduated in the class of 1920 with the degree of B.S.

He first entered business with the E. W. Bliss Company and was for a short time with the General Heating Corporation. In 1925 he joined the firm of Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., New York realtors, where he has continued and is now a Vice-President.

On May 31, 1924, he was married to Virginia Storry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Storry (Catherine Cleveland) of New York City. The wedding took place at their Virginia home, "The Pillars," at Hot Springs, where Virginia was born in 1901. Virginia Storry was graduated from Spence School



in New York in 1919. She was Vice-President of the Spenco Alumnae Society for two years and was in charge of their benefit theatricals. She later studied at the New York School of Interior Decorating and with George Leland Hunter at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Following her debut in 1919, she became a member of the Junior League and was active in doing settlement work. She served also as a member of the Education Committee of the Junior League, making a survey of private schools. In 1933 Hanford and Virginia purchased the house at 166 East 71st Street, their present home. They are members of St. Bartholomew's Church. They use their home as a center for Moral Re-armament in New York. To it have come visitors from all parts of Europe, from Egypt and South Africa, from India, China, and Australia. Hanford and Virginia have travelled with the Task Force of Moral Re-armament in many countries of Europe and throughout the United States and Canada. Hanford went to Oxford and to Denmark in 1931 with a thousand members of the movement.

Hanford and Virginia Twitchell have had four children, Hanford Mead, Jr., Virginia Sterry, Cleveland Edwards, and Joan.

#### 5221. Hanford Mead Twitchell, Jr.

Hanford Mead Twitchell, Jr. was the first child and son of Hanford Twitchell and Virginia Sterry. He was born in New York, December 17, 1927. He was educated at the Buckley School in New York, where he was awarded the Thomas P. Tammin cup, given for character, talent, achievement, and promise. He entered Phillips Exeter Academy in 1941, where he was elected to the board of the Exonian. He won the junior track championship in 1941 and was confirmed in the Episcopal Church while at Exeter, where he was graduated in 1945 cum laude. He took a year between school and college to travel with the Task Force of Moral Re-armament, for he felt that teen-aged America was looking for an answer. Juvenile delinquency was rising because of the breakdown in the American home and the lack of discipline and direction. Teen-agers did not know where to put their energies. Mead had found an answer for his own life. He wanted to have a part in bringing the same answer to the twenty-eight million kids of America.

Hanford Mead Twitchell, Jr. entered Princeton University in September, 1946, where he rooms with his cousin, Herbert Konaston Twitchell II. He was elected in his freshman year to the Board of Editors of the Daily Princetonian and is on the freshman track squad, running the half mile and the mile.

#### 5222. Virginia Sterry Twitchell

Virginia Sterry Twitchell was the second child and first daughter of Hanford Mead Twitchell and Virginia Sterry. She was born in New York, April 28, 1931. She is being educated in the Brearley School, where she is a member of the Class of 1949. She was confirmed in St. Bartholomew's Church in 1946. She is studying Greek and is on the Volley Ball Team at Brearley School.



5223. Cleveland Edwards Twitchell

Cleveland Edwards Twitchell was the third child and second son of Hanford Mead Twitchell and Virginia Sterry. He was born in New York, May 8, 1937, and is being educated at the Buckley School in New York, where he is on the High Honor Roll. Some of his play hours are spent on the school playground on Randall's Island, others at the family summer home on Oldfield Point, where he spends many weekends at his Grandmother Twitchell's, working in his garden.

5224. Joan Twitchell

Joan Twitchell was the fourth child of Hanford Mead Twitchell and Virginia Storry. She was born in New York, January 5, 1940, and died the same day. She is buried in the Twitchell plot in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Setauket, Long Island.

523. Herbert Kenaston Twitchell, Jr.

Herbert Kenaston Twitchell, Jr. was the third child and son of Herbert Kenaston Twitchell and Mary Edwards. He was born at 153 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, New York, April 8, 1903. He first attended Adelphi Academy and in the summers attended Camp Dudley, both as campor and counselor. He entered the Lawrenceville School in 1917, where he was manager of football, editor of the yearbook, "Olla Padrida," and, upon his graduation in 1920, he was awarded the first Imbrie cup as "that boy who in the opinion of the Headmaster has done most for the school during the year." He entered Princeton University in 1920. At Princeton he was manager of football, member and President of the Tiger Inn Club, member of the Philadelphian Society Cabinet (Y.M.C.A.), member of the Senior Council, and Secretary of the Senior Class. He was graduated in 1924. He returned to Princeton for the years 1924-26 and was on the graduate staff of the Philadelphian Society while he also did post-graduate work.

In the Spring of 1926, Ken became engagod to Marian Dominick Smith of Princeton. He went to Oxford University in September, 1926 and matriculated in Balliol College, from which he was graduated in the Honor School of Theology with the degree of A.B. in 1929 and M.A. in 1932. In June of 1927 Ken returned to America and was married in Princeton on June 25th to Marian Dominick Smith, daughter of H. Alexander Smith, who was then Executive Secretary of Princeton University. Ken and Marian returned to Oxford in September, 1927, where Ken completed his graduate studies. They established their home on Linton Road, where they continued their activitios with the Oxford group, their home being the group center until 1934, when they moved to London. They established their home in Hampstead Heath, where they resided until 1939. In the Fall of 1931, they went to Turkey, the Holy Land, and Egypt, carrying the message of the Oxford group. The first gathering in Egypt was held under the shadow of the pyramids. The resultant group in Egypt is still going strong, its present team being made up of Moslems, Copts, Jews, Egyptians, Arabs, English, and Americans.

In May of 1936, Herbert Kenaston Twitchell, Jr. impersonated his great-great-



great-great-grandfather, the Reverend Jonathan Edwards, M.A., in a cavalcade which was a part of the National Assembly of the Oxford Group held at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, as described by Sodgwick and Marquand in Stockbridge 1739-1939:

"An unarmed army of over five thousand sheuted from tho ancient peaks of tho Berkshiro Hills to absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness, absolute love. Early history was paradoxically pressed into the service of 'religion in modern dross' in a cavalcade that marchod the length of tho Village Street. Um-patuth, Chief of tho Mohicans, had been importod from Wisconsin and, in Indian regalia that Konka would have envied, led off the procession on horseback. John Sargeant, Jonathan Edwards, and Mark Hopkins wero followed by a covered wagon, signifying Westward-ho, while a brand new automobile bore the sign Eastward-ho. Then came tho Oxford Group, itself, 5,000 strong, and a grand finale of tho flags of all nations borne aleft, proceeded by no less than three Brigadier Generals."

In 1939, Kon and Marian returned to America, where they then established their home at Oldfield Point, Long Island, in a house which had been built for them on the Twitchell place. In 1941 they lived for a year at Brookline, Massachusetts.

Kon was elected a Fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education in 1925. In April, 1947, he sent this message to the fellows of the National Council in announcing "Ideas Have Legs" by Peter Howard:

"For the past twenty years, my wife and I have been engaged in fulltime work with the Oxford Group and its program of Moral Re-Armament. During this time, we have lived and worked in many countries and throughout the United States and have been privileged to see the spirit of God at work in many lives and many circumstances. The years have been packed with Christian adventure and unforgettable events. In the present war of ideologies around the world, there is an obvious and urgent need for making plain the Christian heart of our democratic affirmation."

Of those years, Ken writes:

"In 1924, I first came to know the men who had come into a vital Christian experience through meeting Dr. Frank Buchman. They were the means of bringing home the simple challenge of complete surrender to the will of God. Though brought up in a Christian home, for which I am profoundly grateful, God had never been real and such moral standards as I had inherited from my background were steadily disintegrating. The challenge of this group of men was to give everything in the fight for a new world. I had little faith but, through them, was helped to experiment in the discovery of a vital experience of Jesus Christ. Experiment led to experience, and experience to faith."



The focus was a decision to put career, affections, habits, relationships on a basis of what God wanted done. It meant restitution and revolution. But, within twenty-four hours of making an initial decision, I was completely confident that God existed, that I was in touch with Him, and that I had hitherto unexpressed power at work in my life that was the secret of security, inner peace, and a program of living. I found with those men a rich and growing fellowship and enlistment in the inspiring task of nation-changing through life-changing. In 1926, I went to Oxford and, with four other men and with the steady counseling and leadership of Frank Buchman, began under God the program of action which later issued in the Oxford Group. Since then, my wife and I have seen this work develop in many countries of the world, having worked ourselves in Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, France, Switzerland, the Near East, Egypt, and South Africa, as well as in Canada and the United States. In October, 1934, the President of the Norwegian Parliament invited Dr. Buchman to bring twenty-five of the Group to Norway. Arrangements were made to meet with one hundred Norwegian leaders of government, press, and industry to Høsbjør, north of Oslo. At the end of ten days, one thousand one hundred Norwegians had turned up. Leadership was forged for national awakening which affected every phase of Norwegian life and helped to prepare the leadership for the resistance movements during the war."

Marian Dominick Smith was born April 13, 1905, the daughter of H. Alexander Smith and Helen Dominick, then of New York and later of Colorado Springs, Colorado, where they resided for twelve years. During the first World War, Mr. Smith was called to Washington by Herbert Hoover and later went to Belgium, where he served on the European Food Commission. He is at present United States Senator from New Jersey. Marian was graduated from the Ethel Walker School in Connecticut in 1923 and was a student at the University of Gronoble, France, during 1924-25. On her return to America, she lived in Princeton, where she became engaged to Herbert Kenaston Twitchell, Jr., who had become a warm friend of her father. Kenaston and Marian Twitchell have had three children, Herbert Kenaston, II, Mary Anne, and Helen Patricia.

#### 5221. Herbert Kenaston Twitchell, II

Herbert Kenaston Twitchell, II, was born July 2, 1928, in London. He attended school in Oxford and later at the Heysham School, London, and the Arnold House School. On the return of the family to America in 1939, he tutored for two years at Stonybrook, Long Island, and then attended the Doxter School in Brookline, Massachusetts. In 1944 he entered St. Mark's School, from which he was graduated in 1946, ninth in his class of forty. He was awarded the honor of "Scholar" each year, a title given to those students who are earnest in their work. Kenaston entered Princeton University in 1946, where he rooms with his cousin, Hanford Moad Twitchell, II, and is training for the freshman crew.



5232. Mary Anne Twitchell

Mary Anne Twitchell was the second child and first daughter of Kenaston Twitchell, Jr., and Marian Smith. She was born in Oxford, November 30, 1929. She attended Hoysham School in London. On the return of the family to America in 1939, she tutored for two years in Stonybrook, Long Island. She then went to Brookline, Massachusetts, and attended Ten Acre. She then attended Dana Hall, from which she was graduated in 1947. She was on the Student Council in her sophomore year, President of the French Club, and on the varsity hockey team in her senior year.

5233. Helen Patricia Twitchell

Helen Patricia Twitchell was the third child and second daughter of Kenaston Twitchell, Jr. and Marian Smith. She was born in London, November 17, 1934. At the age of five, she came to America with her parents. They brought all their belongings with them to their home at Oldfield Point, Long Island, and Patricia has a keen sense of joy in this home which is permanently theirs. When the family went to Brookline in 1941, Patricia attended Ten Acre in Wollaston, Massachusetts, where she remained two years. Since then, she has been tutored under the Calvert School System. She has travelled with her Father and Mother on the Moral Re-armament Task Team and played a role in the M.R.A. drama entitled, "The Drug Store Revolution".



### 53. George Hamilton Edwards

George Hamilton Edwards was the third child and first son of Hamilton Edwards and Martha Ann Hanford. He was born at Lisle, New York, September 22, 1872. He first attended Lisle Academy and then went to the Princeton Preparatory School at Princeton, New Jersey for two years, 1890-91. He entered Princeton University in the fall of 1891 and continued there for two years. He then withdrew to go into business but retained throughout life a deep loyalty to and activity in the Class of Princeton 1895. In 1893, he entered the Chase National Bank of New York City, where his brother-in-law, Herbert K. Twitchell, was an officer, remaining there until he became Treasurer of the Contaur Company, makers of Fletcher's Castoria. This opening gave him an opportunity commensurate with his abilities. He soon took leadership in plans for the expansion of the business. Those included an entirely new manufacturing plant and improvements in both the processes of manufacture and employer-employee relationships. He was made President of the Contaur Company in 1915 and held this position until the business was sold in 1925. He had so endeared himself to the employees of the Company by his concern for their welfare that, when the ownership was transferred to others, he was presented with a testimonial gold watch, which he thereafter always carried and greatly prized. Before the transfer of the business was completed, he arranged a trust fund to provide continuing care for all the older employees of the Company. After his retirement, he continued to act as Secretary and Investment Counselor for Mrs. William H. Bliss, the former owner of the Contaur Company.

In 1893, George Hamilton Edwards had established his home with his sister, Mary Edwards Twitchell, and her husband, Herbert, in their Brooklyn house on Clifton Place. He remained with them until he was married on April 5, 1899, to Mary Florence Williams, whom he had met through their common participation in the Sunday School work of Cuyler Chapel. They first lived with Mrs. Edwards' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams, and then elsewhere in Brooklyn. After business advancement had come, they built an attractive home at 1707 Ditmas Avenue, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, where they resided the rest of their lives. George Edwards was devoted to golf and played the game regularly, one of his golf partners being Mr. James A. Smith, the President of Calhoun and Robbins Company, who with Mrs. Smith was a close friend of the family and generous supporter of the Happy Valley Homes at Lisle. Both men were members of the Happy Valley Board of Trustees.

George Edwards was strict in his business methods and a man of generous nature. As his income increased, he found his greatest pleasure in making gifts to others and sharing in causes which he deemed worthy. His thoughtfulness greatly eased the declining years of his father and mother. He made many gifts to Happy Valley and generously supported the Flatbush Congregational Church, with which he and Mrs. Edwards were connected.

Mary Florence Edwards was early trained in music, both instrumental and vocal. She sang in the Woodman Choral for many years. She was a gracious hostess and made her home a delightful center of hospitality, where friends and family were entertained. After the death of Hamilton and Martha Edwards, the family New Year's reunions, which had been held over a period of twenty-



four years at Lisle, were continued in Brooklyn, at the Edwards home in Flatbush, and the Twitchell home on Clinton Avenue.

George Edwards died after a brief illness on March 19, 1930. His wife continued to live in her home in Flatbush until her death on June 29, 1943. In her will she made generous provision for the living members of her own family and that of her husband.

#### 54. William Hanford Edwards

William Hanford Edwards was the fourth child and second son of Hamilton Edwards and Martha Ann Hanford. He was born at Lisle, New York, on February 23, 1876. There his interest in and love for people first showed itself. He knew everybody and was welcome in every home. He first attended Lisle Academy and, in 1892, went to the Horace Mann School in New York City, where his sister, Mary Edwards, was a teacher. He lived with her and his brother, George, at 11 East 22nd Street. In 1893, he went to St. John's Military School at Manlius, New York for one year, where he was on the school football team. During 1894-96 he attended the Lawrenceville School, where he was a member of the school football team and was graduated in 1896. He then entered Princeton University, where he quickly made a place for himself in football, training his weight down to 246 pounds. He was a member of the Princeton varsity teams of '97, '98, and '99, being elected Captain at the end of his junior year. His wit and warmth of his personality, which had always been characteristic of him, won the loyal cooperation of his team-mates.

Perhaps the most dramatic incident of his football career occurred in the last sixty seconds of the Princeton-Yale game in the Fall of 1899 at New Haven. The score stood at ten to six in favor of Yale. As a last desperate effort, with only three members of the original team left in the game, Arthur Poe, who had never kicked a goal in a game but who had prayed that morning for a Princeton victory, said to Captain Edwards, "Bill, we've got to kick. I'd like to try a goal from the field". Bill agreed. The ball was passed, Arthur kicked from the 35-yard line, the ball sailed between the goal posts, and the game was won, 11 to 10, for a field goal was then worth five points. Bill afterwards described his feelings as he crouched down in the line. He feared that his hugh bulk might block the ball. When he heard the cheers, he said to himself, "Thank God she cleared!". He was selected as left guard on the All American Team of '99.

William H. Edwards was a member of the Tiger Inn Club, he was graduated in 1920 with the degree of B.S., and later became both a football coach and official. At the time of an operation for appendicitis in the Hanneman Hospital in Philadelphia, it was written of him in a Philadelphia paper:

"Every year since his graduation, Mr. Edwards has been called back to Princeton to assist in the coaching of the Varsity Eleven, being one of the best developers of guards among the Tiger coaches. For the past three or four years, he has also officiated as umpire in some of the most important contests played in the East, his service being in great demand because of his thorough knowledge of the rules and his rigid impartiality. He has acted as umpire on Franklin



Field many times and has always given uniform satisfaction. His appearance on the field has always been a guarantee to the spectators and players that justice would be meted out to both teams."

"Big Bill" was long a popular and colorful figure at Princeton reunions and a member of the Princeton Athletic Advisory Committee. He wrote an account of his football experiences in a book entitled, Football Days, with an introduction by Walter Camp of Yale, published by Moffat Yard and Company in 1916. He kept close contact with the members of his family, taking a special interest in his first nephew, Hal McCauley, and making it possible for him to go to the Lawrenceville School. Later, when Hal was at Princeton and Will was umpiring football games, he always took Hal with him for out-of-town games. He took a similar interest in his nephew, Herbert Kenaston Twitchell, Jr.

After his graduation, he established his residence in New York City, where he first lived at the home of his sister, Mary Edwards Twitchell, and, later, at the Hotels Marie Antionette and the Commodore, in Manhattan. He was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, of the Princeton Club of New York, of the Touchdown Club, and took an active part in politics as an independent Democrat.

He entered the insurance business soon after his graduation from Princeton, being connected first with Prosser and Homans of the Equitable Life. He then established his own business in which Walter Booth, a Princeton football team-mate, was later included, under the name of Edwards and Booth. They conducted their business as insurance brokers, the partnership continuing until Mr. Edwards' death.

William H. Edwards early became interested in public affairs and was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning of New York City, having been brought from Annapolis, where he was coaching football, by Mayor George B. McClellan in 1907. He was appointed Commissioner in 1909 and continued to hold this post under Mayor William J. Gaynor until 1913. He was particularly drawn to the street cleaning job because it brought him in contact with men. He could be severe with them when occasion required, but they all knew he was interested in their welfare and that of their families. One of them had a collie dog with pups, one of which, named Teddy, he gave to Commissioner Edwards. A few months later, when he absented himself from duty, the Commissioner hunted him up and was greeted with the question, "How's Teddy?", to which he received the reply, "We're not here to talk about the dog, but why you are not on the job". Old employees continued to come to him for advice and counsel long after he had ceased his connection with the Department. As Commissioner, he continued and enlarged the annual parade of street cleaners, which was reviewed by the Mayor and, for a number of years, organized a swank annual party for all employees, their families, and friends.

As an incident of his career, we quote from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission:

"William H. Edwards, aged thirty-three, Commissioner of Street



Cleaning, overpowered the assassin of William J. Gaynor, aged fifty-nine, Mayor of the City of New York, Hoboken, New Jersey, August 9, 1910. Edwards, standing on the promenade deck of the SS KAISER WILHELM der GROSSE, at the side of the Mayer, who had just been shot in the head, at close range, threw himself upon the assailant, who was still facing the group about the Mayer, with upraised pistol, and bore him to the deck upon his back. As Edwards fell on top of him, the pistol was discharged again, and the bullet grazed Edwards' left forearm on the under side. Others hurried to pinion the man's arms; but, before they accomplished this, the pistol was discharged a third time. Edwards arrested the assailant. The Mayer and Edwards recovered from their wounds."

For his "being on the job" on this occasion, he was awarded a Carnegie Hero Medal.

Mr. Edwards also received a letter from Mayor Gaynor which reads in part as follows:

"Dear Mr. Edwards: I am glad to see that Gallagher was convicted for the assault which he made on you. I have never trusted myself to say anything to you about the occurrence, but I assure you that I have always realized that you saved my life by risking your own. Without calculating the danger and consequences to yourself, you rushed in and prevented him from shooting me the second time, or oftener. My brother could not have done more than that."

In 1912 and 1916 he campaigned for the election of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States.

In 1915, he was nominated as independent candidate for Sheriff of the County of New York but withdrew his candidacy in favor of "Al" Smith.

In 1917, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the 2nd District of the City of New York by Woodrow Wilson and served until August 1921. In the four years spent in this position, he collected for the Treasury a total of \$2,654,123,857.19. In the year 1920, he set a record for collections that in the opinion of taxation experts will never be eclipsed. Taxpayers in his district in that year paid to Uncle Sam exactly \$964,492,759.93.

In June 1925, he was appointed by Mayor Hylan of New York City, Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of a newly instituted school for police training.

During the first World War he went on a special mission to Europe for the Red Cross.

In 1925, he sought the nomination for City Controller and served, without pay, as Director of the New York Police Academy.

Upon the occasion of "Big Bill's" forty-fifth birthday, he was tendered



a birthday dinner at the Hotel Commodore by his many friends. Thirteen hundred and fifty people sat down. Speeches in appreciation of his public services were made by Governor Alfred E. Smith, Job Hedges, William G. McAdoo, and Judge Julius Mayer, who presented him with a platinum watch, chain, and pencil. Mary Garden, of the Metropolitan Opera, was present and sang three songs.

As a relief from public responsibilities and business activities, Edwards purchased and developed near Sherman, Connecticut, at Emerald Lake, a camp which he called Aloha. There he spent his free weekends and many of his summer vacations. He built several cottages about the shores of Emerald Lake and entertained many members of the family, thirty-seven of them being present upon one memorable reunion. A weekend party at Camp Aloha was never complete if the house were not full of guests from every walk of life, who could not have mixed so well or had such a good time together at any other place.

William H. Edwards was married in 1928 to Mrs. Norma Jones Steelsmith of New York City. The marriage was not a happy one, and Mr. Edwards secured a divorce in 1935.

William Edwards never lost his interest in his old hometown of Lisle; and, during the later life of his parents, he frequently returned to be with them. He was an interested and active member of the Board of Directors of the Happy Valley Homes for Children. After his death, which occurred on January 4, 1943, and following a funeral service held in Calvary Episcopal Church in New York City, attended by 400 people, including many men prominent in public life and football history, and following a second service in the Congregational Church at Lisle, where he had long been a member, his body was laid at rest in the old Lisle Cemetery, beside those of his Father and Mother.

During the second World War, a Victory ship was named, "The William H. Edwards", in his memory. It was launched at Savannah, Georgia, on October 5, 1944, and was christened by his sister, Mary Edwards Twitchell.



### 55. Richard Henry Edwards

Richard Henry Edwards was the fifth child and third son of Hamilton Edwards and Martha Ann Fanford. He was born October 22, 1877, at Lisle, New York. He was first educated in the Academy at Lisle, where his boyhood was spent until the age of sixteen, when he went with his cousin, Franklin Boyd Edwards, to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. At Andover he joined the Philomathian Society for debate and the Society of Religious Inquiry. He served both societies as President. He was elected to the Board of Editors of The Mirror, the literary magazine of the school. He was graduated in 1897. Then, entering Yale, he identified himself with the religious interests of the College and was elected one of the four sophomore deacons who, thus, became the elected officers of the Class of 1901. He worked his way through college in part by managing an eating club. He was early interested in American social problems and took leadership in Yale Hall, a boys' club and mission in the lower part of New Haven. He was elected to the Psi Upsilon Fraternity in his sophomore year, became President of the Yale Debating Union, was elected to membership in the senior society of Skull and Bones, and was class orator.

At the end of his senior year, he was elected to succeed Dr. Henry B. Wright as Secretary of the Yale Christian Association, which post he held for three years. Matriculating in the Yale graduate school, he received his Master's degree in June, 1902, and, during that year, led in reorganizing the Yale Christian Association upon a university basis, extending its outreach in social service and becoming its first University Secretary the following year. He travelled in Europe during the Summer of 1903. He also studied part time in the Yale Divinity School during his three graduate years at Yale. In the years 1904-06, he studied at the Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University in New York City, taking graduate courses in psychology at Columbia. During the first of these years he also served as Assistant Bible Study Secretary of the Student Department of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and in the second as Assistant Pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, New York City. He was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1906 and was ordained to the Congregational Ministry by a church council called to meet for that purpose in his old home church at Lisle, New York. He received upon this occasion a much-prized letter from former President Timothy Dwight of Yale, with whom he had been privileged to have a personal friendship since his freshman year at Yale.

At this time the Wisconsin Congregational Association was ready to initiate a Congregational University pastorate, the first to be established at a state university. Edwards was called to initiate this work. He remained there for six years, 1906 to 1912, working in close association with the First Church of Madison on behalf of the 1,200 Congregational students then at the University.

On August 8, 1908, Edwards was married in Chicago to Anna R. Camp, a graduate of Western Reserve University in the Class of 1897. At the time of her marriage, she was a graduate student at Madison and private tutor to Miss Josephine Crane, deaf daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crane of

the first time in the history of the world, the whole of the human race has been gathered together in one place, and that is the city of Rome.

Now, if you will look at the map of Italy, you will see that Rome is situated in the middle of the country, and that it is surrounded by mountains on all sides. This makes it a very difficult place to attack, because any army that comes from the north or south must pass through the mountains, which are very steep and rocky. Also, there are many rivers and streams that flow through the mountains, making it even more difficult to cross them. In addition, the city itself is built on a hill, which gives it a natural advantage in terms of defense.

Another reason why Rome was able to become so powerful is that it had a very strong government. The government was run by a group of men called the Senate, who were elected by the people. They were responsible for making laws and decisions for the city, and they had a lot of power. They also had a large army, which they used to defend the city and expand its territory.

Over time, Rome became known as a great center of learning and culture. Many scholars and artists came to live in the city, and they helped to spread knowledge and ideas throughout the world. The Romans were also known for their engineering skills, particularly in the area of architecture. They built some of the most impressive structures ever seen, such as the Colosseum and the Pantheon.

One of the most important things about Rome is its influence on the rest of the world. The Romans were very good at spreading their culture and way of life to other parts of the world. They did this through trade, conquest, and colonization. As a result, many of the customs and traditions we have today are based on Roman culture.

In conclusion, Rome was a very important city in the history of the world. It was a center of power, learning, and culture, and it had a significant impact on the rest of the world. Its influence can still be seen today, and it is a testament to the greatness of the Roman Empire.

Chicago, with whom she had travelled widely in America, Europe, and Japan. She brought unusual gifts to the student enterprise in the creation of a home center, in informal teaching, and in personal counsel with students. A Congregational residence was secured in the midst of the University community at 422 North Murray Street. In addition to home entertaining, pastoral duties, and addresses at Sunday Evening Services of the First Church, Edwards conducted study courses in collaboration with Mrs. Edwards, both at the Church and at the residence. He also laid stress upon cooperative activities with University Pastors of other denominations and with the Christian Association Secretaries. Proceedings were set in those years for state university work. Those were summarized in the report of a national conference held in Madison in 1909, entitled Church Work in State Universities, edited by C. J. Galpin and R. H. Edwards. The essentials in such work were further summarized by Edwards after a lapse of many years in 1940, when he returned to Madison for the one-hundredth anniversary of the First Church. His summary was published by the Church under the title, Three Basic Realizations about Religion at State Universities.

A feature of the Madison years (1906-12) was the Studies in American Social Conditions, which Edwards developed with the aid of Professors E. A. Ross and John R. Commons, under whom he continued to take graduate courses in sociology. The "Social Problems Group" out of which these studies grew was begun in the fall of 1906, its meetings being held on Sundays in the First Church auditorium following the morning worship. Invited speakers from the State Legislature, the University, and from Chicago and other cities addressed these meetings. Addresses were followed by open discussions, and there was thus created and conducted for six years one of the earliest open-forums on social-religious issues in America. Edwards was made a member of the extension division staff of the University, as Editor of Social Studies. He prepared and distributed at cost, booklet studies, with bibliographies, upon The Liquor Problem, The Negro Problem, Immigration, Labor, Concentrated Wealth, and Business Morals. These studies are described in the Rise of the Social Gospel in American Protestantism by Howard Hopkins.

In the Spring of 1912, Edwards was invited by Dr. John R. Mott to form a new Division of Social Study and Service in the Student Department of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. He accepted and moved his growing family to Lisle, where they were established in the family homestead. Edwards maintained his office in New York City and travelled in the colleges holding round-table discussions. In 1915, he completed and published two books, entitled Popular Amusements and Christianity and Amusements. He edited a Community Service Manual for College Men and was co-author of two books in the Voluntary Study Series, A Life at Its Best (St. Paul) and Christianizing Community Life. He also collaborated in the authorship of a study, entitled Salaried Positions for Men in Social Work. In 1915, he founded, and for five years conducted, the College Summer Service Group in New York City, to which college men were brought for first-hand contacts and service in congested city areas. This enterprise still continues and has set precedents for the summer activity projects by students, which have now become widely prevalent. During the years 1912-19, the family resided at Lisle, where Mr. Edwards served as President of Lisle Village from 1916 to 1919 and was a Trustee of the Lisle Congregational Church. He was also a member of



The City Club of New York, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Review of Motion Pictures, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Social Workers Exchange, a member of the Federal Council of Churches, Social Service Commission, and in later years of its Commission on Religion and Health.

Edwards entered the service of the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. in April, 1917. He first served as Secretary for Nominations in the Bureau of Personnel for one year, developing and establishing personnel methods for the selection of war work secretaries. In 1918, he transferred to the Department of the East, War Work Council, where as Activities Executive he took leadership in the development of such departments as religious work, athletics, educational classes, motion pictures, women's work, camp speakers and entertainers, and, finally, conferences throughout the Department of the East for returning soldiers. Activity provisions were thus made for the army, as it moved through the camps of the Northeast area to the ports of embarkation and to the naval and coast guard stations.

Shortly after the close of the war, Edwards returned to his work with the International Committee, Y.M.C.A., where he continued until the summer of 1919, when he and Mrs. Edwards accepted an invitation to lead in the creation of a united religious work enterprise at Cornell University. The family moved to Ithaca in the Fall of 1919 for that purpose, retaining ownership of the Lisle homestead for summer use. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards jointly shared their activities and lived and worked at Cornell from 1919 to 1937, establishing the so-called "Cornell Plan". Five Protestant groups first joined forces in common religious effort. They were joined in 1929 by the Jews and Catholics, constituting the Cornell United Religious Work with common quarters in Barnes Hall, which still continues substantially unchanged in form. A suitable residence was secured and made a continuing center of hospitality for informal gatherings and discussion groups. Barnes Hall was refitted to include the Cornell Coffee House, which served the University as a social center until the erection of Willard Straight Hall. Edwards gave special attention throughout the Cornell years, in addition to his administrative work, to the teaching of informal courses, to personal and vocational counseling. The course, entitled "Organizing Myself", was developed there and published by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education in 1932 in its series for young people and ran through three editions. In 1939, Cooperative Religion at Cornell was prepared and published as a summary of the Cornell enterprise since 1919.

In 1912, Mrs. Edwards had undertaken leadership in founding, with Mr. Edwards' cooperation, the Happy Valley Homes for dependent children at Lisle and, later, the Happy Valley Conference Center. A report of this enterprise was prepared and published by Mr. and Mrs. Edwards in 1943, entitled Happy Valley an Adventure in Good Will. Notable among the Lisle conferences were those of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, also those of the Edward W. Hazen Foundation which were initiated in 1929 and continued there through 1934. Mr. Edwards served as Chairman of early Hazen conferences, and also as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Hazen Agency Grant System from 1929 to 1941.

In 1923-24, Edwards was on leave of absence from Cornell for a study of



undergraduate morals in twenty-three American colleges and universities for the Institute of Social and Religious Research. The results of this study were published in 1928 in the book entitled Undergraduates by Edwards, Artman, and Fisher.

In the summer of 1924, Edwards became the first Executive Director of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education which had been founded during the previous year by Professor Charles Foster Kent of Yale. Professor Kent died in the spring of 1925, and the offices of the Council were moved to Barnes Hall at Ithaca, where they continued until 1931 and where, for the next six years, Edwards served both the National Council and the Cornell United Religious Work. Since 1931, when the offices of the Council were moved to New York City, Edwards has continued as Counselor. He has been a member of the Council's fellowship committee since 1924. Since the beginning of the Council in 1923, fellows have been appointed and aided in their graduate studies for the teaching of religion and related subjects in American institutions to the number of 283.

In the summer of 1927, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards initiated an unofficial seminar on student counseling held at Teachers' College in New York, the results of which were published in a Council bulletin, entitled Student Counseling, edited by R. H. Edwards and E. R. Hilgard.

In the summers from 1928 to 1933, Edwards was Visiting Professor at the Graduate Divinity School of the University of Chicago and Chicago Theological Seminary, offering courses in The Ministry of Religion to Students and Personal Counseling. In 1932, he published The Place of Persons in the Educational Process, a lecture given at Davidson College, North Carolina, and elsewhere. In the second semester of 1933, he taught at the Colgate Rochester Divinity School a course on Christianity and Personality Problems. He was a member of the Commission on Survey of Auburn Theological Seminary in 1933; he was a member of the Town and Gown Club of Ithaca for several years. In the summer of 1934, he was a lecturer in the Psychological Center in Paris, France, where he studied under Dr. Otto Rank and, in 1935, was a Visiting Professor at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. He taught, in the summer of 1936, at the Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, New York and in the Methodist Leadership School at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Ithaca Reconstruction Home for Infantile Paralysis, 1935-37.

Upon their retirement from the Cornell United Religious Work in 1937, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were given a testimonial dinner and presented with a radio-victrola by former student-associates in the work.

In 1937, Edwards taught at the Mount Sequoyah and Arkansas Methodist Pastors' Schools, in 1938, at the Texas and Virginia Pastors' Schools, in the winter of 1937, at the Divinity School of the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, and in the winter of 1938, at the Vanderbilt School of Religion and Scarritt College, in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1938, he also served as Secretary of the Arkansas Methodist Commission on Land Tenancy. A participant study of sharecropper land-tenancy problems in that State was organized by the Commission. It concluded its studies with a two weeks'



seminar by a group of fifty ministers in the Arkansas Methodist Pastors' School under Mr. Edwards' leadership. The revealing discussions of this Seminar and the Committee reports were preserved in a confidential document which was edited by Mr. Edwards and copyrighted by the General Board of Christian Education of the Methodist Church South. In the summer of 1938, Edwards also taught in the Texas Methodist Pastors' School and, in the summer of 1939, in the Arkansas and Virginia Schools. In the winter of 1940, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards both lectured in Southern Colleges, particularly at Bethel College, McKenzie, Tennessee, at Dillard University in New Orleans, and elsewhere. In the summer of 1940, Mr. Edwards taught in the Methodist Pastors' Schools of Georgia, Missouri, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. In the fall of 1940 and 1941, he shared in the leadership of conferences conducted by the Home Missions Council and the Farm Foundation, in Chicago, and at Nashville, Tennessee, reporting upon the methods used in the Arkansas studies of 1938 under title, Rectifying Community Life through Ministers, published by the Farm Foundation in their volumes, The Church and Land Tenure and The People, the Land and the Church in the Rural South. From these studies and conferences, a similar study of social conditions in Georgia developed in 1941. Field studies were made by Edwards in collaboration with Methodist District Superintendents of Georgia in the spring of that year, and seminars were conducted at Pastors' Schools for both white and colored ministers at Macon in the summer. A Person-Minded Ministry, a volume published in 1940, summarized Mr. Edwards' thought about the Christian ministry and was dedicated to all the Southern ministers with whom he had been working. This was followed in 1941 by What Can Make Higher Education Religious?, this being the elaboration of an address made before the Educational Administrative Officers of the State of North Carolina, summarizing Mr. Edwards' conclusions in this field.

Following an illness of several months in 1941-42, Edwards taught in the summer of 1942 in Pastors' Schools in Kentucky, Virginia, and Minnesota and, in 1943, in the Kentucky school, where he and Mrs. Edwards gave lectures upon The Mastery of Fear, Anxiety, and Hostility, which they published at request of the school.

During the years 1943-44, Mr. Edwards taught during the first quarter at Howard University at Washington, D. C., and in the spring quarter with Mrs. Edwards at Keuka College, New York. At Keuka their courses were entitled Organizing Myself and Personal Counseling. In 1944, both taught at Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia, and again in 1945 at Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina. They spent the winter of 1946-47 at Lisle, where Mr. Edwards was engaged in writing Valiant for Truth; The Life Letters and Diaries of David Fay Edwards, 1834-1860 and The Edwards Family in the Chenango Country.

Upon the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the First Congregational Church of Madison in 1940, Reverend Alfred R. Swan, its minister, wrote in his foreword of Three Basic Realizations about Religion at State Universities as follows:

"The cultivation of the Christian faith among American university students has engaged the close attention of many of the ablest leaders in the Christian movement of the last fifty years."



No one in the country has been longer in student religious work in more capacities and relationships than has Richard Henry Edwards. As Christian Association Secretary at Yalo, as minister to students connected with a church by the campus of the University of Wisconsin, as director of the cooperative religious program of Cornell University, as teacher of special courses at the University of Chicago, as Chairman of the Hazen Agency Grant Advisory Committee, as former Director and present Counselor of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, he speaks from a professional lifetime of specialized service and matured experience.

It was a happy occasion that brought "Dick" Edwards back to the Centennial Celebration of the First Congregational Church of Madison and to the campus of the University of Wisconsin. Here, under the leadership of Eugene Grover Updike, the then minister of the church, he instituted, from 1906 to 1912, a program of service to Congregational Students at the University of Wisconsin. The present minister of the parish rejoices to garner the harvest of his continued years of distinguished service, and to set this significant material on its way for further contribution to the growth of the Christian will in our cultural soil."

Anna Camp Edwards was born Anna Rachol Camp on February 10, 1876, at Sandusky, Ohio. She was the youngest daughter of Jacob Andrus Camp, lawyer, inventor, and paymaster in the Civil War, and of Elizabeth Francis Osborn. She was educated in the public schools of Sandusky and Cleveland, Ohio, and at the Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University, where she was one of the founders of the Kappa Psi Sorority and graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1897. She was a teacher in the original John Dewey Practice School conducted by Dr. Dewey as head of the combined departments of Philosophy, Psychology, and Pedagogy of the University of Chicago, 1897 to 1902.

In 1898, she became private tutor to Josephine Crane, deaf daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, which post she held for ten years. She also did graduate work in education at the University of Chicago during those years, and in science at the University of Wisconsin, where she became a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. During 1899 to 1901, she travelled extensively in Europe in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Austria, France, and the Balkan States, and lived one summer at Strelna, a suburb of St. Petersburg in Russia. She studied the training of the deaf by an oral method under Dr. Victor Urbantschitsch Aurist of the University of Vienna in 1900-1901. She also travelled in Japan and Korea in the summer of 1907.

On August 8, 1908, she was married to the Reverend Richard Henry Edwards at Chicago, Illinois, and shared his work as the Congregational University Pastor at the University of Wisconsin from 1908 to 1912. They have had five children: Elizabeth Ann, David Hamilton, Katharine Camp, Frederick Butterfield Parker, a foster son, and Richard Pierrepont.

In 1912, Mrs. Edwards began her work at Lisle on behalf of dependent

1. The government's power to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations is derived from the Constitution. It is not a power given to the federal government by the states, but rather a power retained by the states. The Tenth Amendment states that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." This means that the federal government does not have the authority to regulate commerce within a state unless it is specifically granted to it by the Constitution.

2. The Commerce Clause of the Constitution grants Congress the power to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations. This power is intended to ensure that there is a uniform system of commerce throughout the country, and to prevent individual states from interfering with the free flow of goods and services across state lines. The power is also used to regulate interstate commerce, which is defined as any commercial activity that involves more than one state or involves foreign trade.

3. The power to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations is a significant source of federal power. It has been used to regulate a wide range of activities, including agriculture, transportation, communications, and finance. The power has been used to regulate interstate commerce in order to promote economic growth and to protect consumers from unfair practices.

4. The power to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations is a fundamental aspect of the federal government's role in the economy. It is used to regulate interstate commerce in order to promote economic growth and to protect consumers from unfair practices. The power is also used to regulate commerce within a state, which is known as intrastate commerce. Intrastate commerce is regulated by state governments, but the federal government can still regulate it if it affects interstate commerce.

children which developed into the Happy Valley Homes. In this she was supported by members of the Camp and Edwards families, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, and many other friends. The Happy Valley Homes were created in memory of Elizabeth Ann Edwards. They were slowly enlarged as a private enterprise until their incorporation in 1925 as boarding homes for children. Their normal capacity was a family of thirty which occupied three houses, the Camp house, the James A. Smith and Hanford cottages. During 1914-16, Mrs. Edwards also served as a member of the Board of Education of Lisle and as a member of the Broome County Committee of the New York State Charities Aid Association. While President of the Ladies' Village Improvement Society, she took initiative in the establishment of a public library in the Camp house. She also served during 1916 to 1920 as a member of the Broome County Red Cross Nutrition Committee. She was Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Ithaca Board of Public Welfare, 1925-29.

The Happy Valley Homes were continued until 1936, a period of twenty years, during which some two hundred children were cared for, trained in home making, and in family living, chiefly under the immediate supervision of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Parsons, Mrs. Margaret Purdy, Miss Pearl Payne Frey, and the house-mothers associated with them. During all the creative period of the Homes, Professor John Dewey, then of Columbia, and Mrs. Dewey visited Lisle many times and counseled with Mrs. Edwards in the application of principles which had been developed in the Dewey school at Chicago.

The number of visitors to Lisle in connection with the Happy Valley Homes and for small conferences so increased that Mrs. Edwards again took initiative in the opening of the Happy Valley Inn and Conference Center in 1923, where in 1926 her sister, Elizabeth F. Camp, a trained dietitian, took charge. Some twenty main groups of conferences with sixty-five hundred guests were entertained at Happy Valley under Mrs. Edwards' guidance between 1920 and 1942. She served as Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Happy Valley, Incorporated, which was an inclusive corporation formed in 1930. In 1942, all the Lisle properties of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were deeded by them to the Congregational Christian Conference, Incorporated, for a permanent conference center, subject to an annuity and life lease of the Edwards homestead. The story of this enterprise is related in Happy Valley, an Adventure of Good Will, 1912-1942, by Anna Camp Edwards and Richard Henry Edwards. The whole Village of Lisle is now protected from floods by a great dike built by the Federal Government.

During the years 1919-37, when Mr. Edwards was in charge of the united religious work at Cornell, Mrs. Edwards was chiefly responsible for the creation of the home center at 507 East Seneca Street and for the student entertaining provided there. She shared in the leadership of informal discussion groups, especially the course entitled "Organizing Myself," and counseled personally with many students. During the years 1928-32, she took leadership in preparing, under the direction of Professor John Dewey and with the collaboration of her sister, Mrs. Katherine Mayhow, The Dewey School, a comprehensive history of the Chicago Laboratory School. This was published with an introduction by Dr. Dewey by the Appleton Century Company in 1936.

Mrs. Edwards has also established counseling contacts with many Fellows

the first time in the history of the world, the whole of the human race has been gathered together in one place, and that is the city of Rome.

Now, if you will look at the map of Italy, you will see that Rome is situated in the middle of the country, and that it is surrounded by mountains on all sides. This makes it a very difficult place to attack, because any army that comes from the north or the south must pass through these mountains, and they will be easily stopped by the Romans.

But, even though Rome is well protected, it is still a dangerous place to live in. There are many people who want to harm the Romans, and there are also many people who want to help them. So, it is important for the Romans to be careful and to be prepared for anything that might happen.

One of the most important things that the Romans did was to build a large wall around their city. This wall was made of stone and it was very strong. It took many years to build, but it was worth it because it helped to protect the city from invaders.

Another thing that the Romans did was to build a large temple to their gods. This temple was very beautiful and it was a place where people could go to pray and to offer sacrifices to the gods.

Finally, the Romans also built a large stadium where they could hold games and competitions. This stadium was very big and it could hold thousands of people at once.

So, as you can see, the Romans were a very powerful and successful civilization. They built great cities, they had a strong army, and they had a lot of wealth. But, they also had a lot of enemies, and they had to work hard to defend their country.

of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education. She shared in the leadership of an informal seminar on Student Counseling held at Teachers' College, New York City, in the summer of 1927, and with Mr. Edwards at Kouka College, New York, in the spring term of 1944, at Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia, 1944-45, and at Bonnett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, 1945-46. The courses in which she collaborated were entitled "Organizing Myself," "Personal Counseling," and "Resourceful Religious Living." She also shared in lectures upon the Mastery of Fear, Anxiety, and Hostility at the Kentucky Methodist Pastors' School in 1943.

Mrs. Edwards has been a member of the Association of University Women, is a member of the Congregational Church of Lisle, and in politics is one of the few Democrats in the rock ribbed Republican Township of Lisle.

#### 551. Elizabeth Ann Edwards

Elizabeth Ann was the first child of Richard Henry Edwards and Anna Camp. She was born at Madison, Wisconsin, April 8, 1910. She suffered from a glandular defect which retarded her development. This was in part corrected by Dr. Joseph Evans, the head of the University of Wisconsin medical staff. In the Summer of 1910, her parents took her to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where they camped by a spring in the mountains on the Cripple Creek trail and were under the advice of their brother-in-law, Dr. Porter C. Mayhew. Following the Winter of 1911-12, they took her to a specialist in Philadelphia and then to the home of their sister, Mary Edwards Twitchell, on Long Island, and finally to Lisle where she died October 16, 1912. The Happy Valley Homes for dependent children were founded and conducted in her memory.

#### 552. David Hamilton Edwards

David Hamilton Edwards was the second child of Richard Henry Edwards and Anna Camp. He was born at Madison, Wisconsin, December 31, 1911. He grew up at Lisle and Ithaca, New York. He was first educated in the public schools of Ithaca at the East Hill School and the Ithaca Central High School. He spent the summers of 1924-26 at Camp Dudley on Lake Champlain. He attended Deerfield Academy at Deerfield, Massachusetts in 1929-30. He then studied at Oberlin College from 1930 until 1934, where he majored in English and was a member of the Manor House, graduating in 1934. He was a member of the varsity football team in the Ithaca High School, at Deerfield Academy, and at Oberlin. In the Summer of 1933, he went to the World's Fair at Chicago and also to Europe, working his way across the Atlantic with Frederick Parker, as a dock hand. He next did graduate work at Cornell University from 1934 to 1936, taking the degree of M.A. in English. In the devastating Lisle flood of 1935, he rescued a fellow townsman from drowning and took charge of the salvage and restoration of the family properties.

In the Fall of 1936, he became an instructor in the Perkiomen School for Boys at Pennsbury, Pennsylvania.

On June 14, 1937, he was married in the First Congregational Church of Oberlin to Miss Rhoda Morris Hastings of Oberlin, Ohio, daughter of Professor George Carl Hastings and Professor Ada Morris Hastings of the



Oberlin Conservatory of Music. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Edwards' father and the Reverend James Richards. Rhoda Hastings was a graduate of the Conservatory and College in 1936 with the degrees of Mus. B. and A.B. David Edwards continued at Perkiomen until June, 1942, and was Assistant to the Headmaster during his last three years. Mrs. Edwards taught piano at the school and was chapel organist. In the summer of 1942, David began his studies at Teachers' College, Columbia University, as a candidate for the degree of Ed. D. In the fall of 1942, being unable to qualify for the armed services of the government because of faulty vision, he entered industry at the American Stool and Wire Company in Cleveland, where he served as Supervisor of Employee Training until April, 1945. He then became Assistant to the President of the Tremco Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining with the Company until August, 1946, when he resigned his position to return to the field of education and became Head of the Department of English and Company Commandant at the Manlius School, Manlius, New York, in September, 1946, his present post.

#### 5521. George Hastings Edwards

George Hastings Edwards was the first child and son of David Hamilton Edwards and Rhoda Morris Hastings. He was born and died September 7, 1943.

#### 5522. Timothy David Edwards

Timothy David Edwards was the second child and son of David Hamilton Edwards and Rhoda Morris Hastings. He was born April 7, 1945, at Oberlin, Ohio. At the present writing, he is active in educating his father and mother.

#### 553. Katharine Camp Edwards

Katharine Camp Edwards was the third child and second daughter of Richard Henry Edwards and Anna Camp. She was born at Lisle, New York, May 7, 1914. Her childhood was spent at Lisle and at Ithaca, New York, where she was first educated in the East Hill and Central High Schools. She attended Northfield Seminary at Northfield, Massachusetts, during 1930-31, Oberlin College, 1931-33, and Cornell University, 1933-35. She joined the Alpha Phi Sorority at Cornell and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa in her senior year. She was graduated at Cornell with the degree of A.B. in 1935. She studied at Columbia University during the Summer of 1935 and at the New York University School of Retailing during 1935-36. She was graduated there as the ranking student of her class, was elected to Eta Pi Mu, honorary scholastic fraternity, and received the degree of M.S. in Retailing.

She entered McCreery's Department Store in New York City in 1936 and was soon put in charge of the department of mirrors and pictures. She became an assistant buyer in 1939 and was made a buyer in 1940. She then resigned to enter the employ of Rudolph Losch and Company, importers and publishers of pictures and rare prints. She remained with the Company until 1944, when she was married to Lieutenant Commander Robert Frank Conrad, U.S.N.R. at Lisle, New York, in the Congregational Church, the ceremony being performed by her father.



Lieutenant Commander Conrad attended Morcorsburg Academy 1933-34, when Boyd Edwards was the Headmaster. He was graduated from Lehigh University with the degree of B.S. in Chemistry in 1938. He completed his first year in the Law School of George Washington University at Washington, D. C., while connected with Watson, Cole, Grindle and Watson, Patent Attorneys, of that city. He enlisted as an apprentice seaman in the United States Navy on October 1, 1940, was appointed midshipman, December 15, 1940, was commissioned ensign and appointed to the submarine school at New London, Connecticut, on March 15, 1941, where he completed his training and was assigned to the Asiatic Fleet on June 15, 1941. He first served aboard the submarine Porpoise. On June 15, 1942, he was commissioned Lieutenant j.g., while serving as torpedo and gunnery officer on the U.S.S. Porpoise. On December 1, 1942, he was commissioned Lieutenant U.S.N.R., while serving as executive officer U.S.S. Porpoise. He was awarded commendation ribbon, three bronze stars for participation in the defense of the Philippines, battle of Makassar Strait, battle of Java Sea, battle of Midway. On April 15, 1944, he was appointed Commanding Officer submarine S-16, and on September 24, Commanding Officer S-14, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. He was awarded Army presidential unit citation for participation in the defense of Corregidor during December, 1941. On May 19, 1945, he was returned to the Pacific Fleet and participated in the liberation of the Philippines aboard the submarine Ray. On July 20, 1945, he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander U.S.N.R. On December 30, 1945, he was appointed Commanding Officer submarine Burrfish. On February 13, 1946, he received honorable discharge as Lieutenant Commander U.S.N.R. upon completion of five years and five months of service.

He then returned to the study of the law at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he has been elected an editor of the Law Review. The Conrads have established their home at 107 Elgin Avenue, Westmont, New Jersey, a suburb of Philadelphia.

#### 5531. Martha Camp Conrad

Martha Camp Conrad was the first child and daughter of Katherine Camp Edwards and Robert Frank Conrad. She was born at Binghamton, New York, August 15, 1945.

#### 554. Frederick Butterfield Parker

Frederick Butterfield Parker was born at Hudson Falls, New York, February 5, 1910, son of Robert Parker and Agnes Mc Caulley of Scotch origin. In 1915, following the sudden death of both his parents, he became the foster son of Richard H. and Anna C. Edwards. He was educated in the public schools of Hudson Falls, Lisle, and Ithaca, New York. He was graduated from the Ithaca High School in 1929 and entered Cornell University, where he majored in economics and was graduated in 1933. His first year of graduate study was in sociology at the University of North Carolina, 1933-34. He then became an Instructor in Sociology at Bucknell University, 1934-35 and took his Master's degree at the University of North Carolina with distinction in June of that year. He was an Instructor in Sociology at St. Lawrence University, 1935-36 and Assistant Professor of Sociology and Secretary of the Faculty at St. Lawrence, 1936-37. He then became Assistant Professor



of Sociology at Bucknell University, where he continued from 1937 to 1945. He was on leave for further graduate study at the University of North Carolina, 1940-41. During the World War, he was Instructor in Psychology, Naval History, and Elementary Strategy in the V-12 training program at Bucknell. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology at Pennsylvania State College in 1945 and was on leave during the fall term, 1945-46, for the completion of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which he received at the University of North Carolina in June, 1946. He became Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, in September, 1946, his present post. His publications include an article, entitled Social Control and the Technic Ways, published in Social Forces, December, 1943; three book reviews in the same journal; a correspondence course in general sociology for the United States Armed Forces Institute; a chapter on "Home and School Guidance" in Pupil Personnel Service, F. G. Davies, Editor, published by the International Textbook Company, 1947.

Frederick Parker was elected a Fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, 1938. He was married June 8, 1936 at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania to Ruth Hlavaty, the ceremony being performed by his foster father. Ruth Hlavaty was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa on June 26, 1906, the daughter of the Reverend Vaclav Hlavaty and of Josephine Bednar. Ruth Hlavaty was graduated from Northwestern University in 1929 with the degree of Mus. B. She continued her studies at the American Conservatory in Chicago and at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York. She was Instructor in Piano at the Kansas State College, 1929-30, and at Bucknell University, 1930-36. She studied under Hans Erich Riebensahm and Egon Siegmund in Berlin, Germany, June, 1933, to September, 1934. Mrs. Parker has engaged in private piano teaching at Canton, New York, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and at Newark, Delaware, in the years since 1936. She has played with the Little Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, with the Kansas State Symphony Orchestra, the Bucknell University Symphony Orchestra, and the Wilkes-Barre Symphony Orchestra.

Dr. and Mrs. Parker have two children, Constance Ruth, and Frederick Butterfield Parker, Jr.

#### 5541. Constance Ruth Parker

Constance Ruth Parker was the first child and daughter of Frederick Butterfield Parker and Ruth Hlavaty. She was born at Danville, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1939. She has attended school at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania and Newark, Delaware. "Connie" has already shown marked ability in writing and drawing. The latter is attested in the following which appeared in the Wilmington, Delaware, Journal of April 12, 1947:

"Newark Girl Winner in State Art Contest

Newark, April 11 - (special)

"Connie" Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Parker, Taggart Apartments, has won first prize for second grade pupils in Delaware



in the Milton Bradley 'America the Beautiful' crayon drawing contest. 'Connie' will receive an engraved plaque from the Milton Bradley Company, sponsor of the contest.

Art editors from a number of leading magazines served as judges in the nation-wide competition. Connie's picture, 'Country Life', was mounted and submitted by Eugene Kolechava, Art Instructor at the Newark Public Schools, who supervised the local phase of the contest. 'Connie' is a student in Mrs. Helen Douty's second grade."

#### 5542. Frederick Butterfield Parker, Jr.

Frederick Butterfield Parker, Jr. was the second child and son of Frederick Butterfield Parker and Ruth Hlavaty. He was born at Durham, North Carolina, August 26, 1940. He has attended school at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania and Newark, Delaware.

#### 555. Richard Pierrepont Edwards

Richard Pierrepont Edwards was the fifth child and the third son of Richard Henry Edwards and Anna Camp. He was born at Binghamton, New York, September 22, 1918. He grew up in Lisle and Ithaca, New York, where he was educated in the public schools, East Hill, and Central High School. During the summers of 1934-36, he was in the summer camp of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Harris at Shelter Lake, Brattleboro, Vermont. From 1936 to 1938 he attended the Western Reserve Academy at Hudson, Ohio, where he was on the football and track teams. In the fall of 1938, he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where he completed his junior year in June, 1941, before entering the United States Army. He was inducted into Army service in July, 1941, at Fort Jay and, after preliminary training at Fort Dix, was assigned to the Coast Artillery for training at Camp Davis, North Carolina. There he was further assigned to Battery M. of the 96th Coast Artillery B. A. (A.A.). His training at Camp Davis, North Carolina, was completed in February, 1942. He was then transferred, via San Francisco, to the Hawaiian Islands and was located at the airport of Barking Sands, Kauai, from early March to the end of August, 1942. He was then returned to the United States as an officer candidate and trained at the A.A. school at Camp Davis, North Carolina, September 15 to December 17, 1942. He received further training in the Mojave Desert and Death Valley, Camp Haan, Riverside, California. He was then assigned to Battalion 461 A.A.A. Bn. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant in May, 1943, and served as Battalion Intelligence Officer to the end of the war. He was transferred with his Battalion to Camp Shanks, New York, and, on July 7, 1943, sailed for England, where he received further training in service.

On November 29, 1943 his Battalion was attached to the first U. S. Army V corps. On D 7 June 13, 1944, the Battalion landed on Omaha Beach, Normandy, and continued in active service in the European Theater until the end of the war. He was advanced to the rank of Captain in March, 1945, and proceeded with V Corps across France to Lorraine and was at Lanau when the



end of the war camo. He was then returned to Paris, where his battalion was in charge of protecting American railway supplies which were being routed through the city. He returned to America and received honorable discharge in December, 1945.

He was awarded the decorations of the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star. The following order contains the citation which accompanied the award of the Bronze Star:

"HEADQUARTERS 69TH INFANTRY DIVISION  
APO 417 U.S. ARMY

28 June 1945

SUBJECT: Award of Bronze Star Medal.

TO : Captain Richard P Edwards, 01048339, Coast Artillery Corps, APO 417, U. S. Army.

CITATION

Captain Richard P. Edwards, (then First Lieutenant and Captain), 01048339, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy, from 13 June 1944 to 8 May 1945, in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany. Captain Edwards, as Battalion S-2, habitually displayed a thorough knowledge of his job and the utmost cooperation with all concerned, in the performance of his duties. His sincere desire that the job be well done plus an enormous capacity for work produced a superior staff section which quickly adapted itself to any situation. His duties frequently demanded that Captain Edwards perform dangerous and arduous tasks in forward areas and in close contact with the enemy. Those tasks were performed efficiently and without regard for personal safety. Captain Edwards' devotion to duty has been outstanding and reflects the highest credit upon him and the armed forces of the United States.

By command of Major General REINHARDT:

H. PENGELLY,  
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,  
Adjutant General."

Captain Edwards returned to the University of North Carolina in January, 1946, and was graduated there in June, 1946, with the degree of A.B.

He entered the service of the War Assets Administration in July, 1946, at the Medical Depot at Binghamton, New York, where he served as Assistant Chief of Customs Service until May 31, 1947.

He was married on June 21, 1947 to Mary Louise Hohn of Johnson City, New York, the ceremony being performed by his father. Mary Louise Hohn was the second child and daughter of Everett James Hohn and Anna Elizabeth Wubb Hohn. She was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1921. She attended school in Johnson City, and was graduated from the High School there in 1939. She took courses in the Endicott Extension of Syracuse University in 1940 and 1941, and in the Binghamton Business Institute in 1942. She then entered the service of the U. S. Government at the Binghamton Medical Depot, War Department, where she remained four and a half years as a purchasing agent and Supervisor of the Department of Purchases and Contracts. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are now in residence as students at Syracuse University in Syracuse.



## 6. Charles Henry Edwards

Charles Henry Edwards was the sixth child and fourth son of William Edwards and Betsey Fay. He was born in Lisle, April 6, 1825. He early engaged in the lumber business and did extensive river rafting. He resided for many years at Trout Run, Pennsylvania, at Cameron, New York, and then settled at Addison, New York, in 1855. He resided there during the remainder of his life, engaged in farming and in raising tobacco, except during the Civil War, when he was for four years in the quartermaster service of the U. S. Army and resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

He was married in Addison, New York, to Adelia Adelaide Jones on November 11, 1856. She was born on July 25, 1827, and died in August, 1909. Charles Henry Edwards died in Addison, March 18, 1900. Three children were born to Charles Henry Edwards and Adelia Adelaide Jones: James Henry, Charles Hamilton, and Porter Jones.

## 61. James Henry Edwards

James Henry Edwards was the first child and son of Charles Henry Edwards and Adelia Adelaide Jones. He was born at Addison, New York, July 14, 1861. He was married to Rebecca McTamney on July 30, 1884. He served the Erie Railroad as a conductor and was a police officer of the village of Addison for many years. Six children were born to James Henry Edwards and Rebecca McTamney: Mabel S., Marie Adelaide, Charles M., Ann Helen, Florence Adelaide, and Francis Hamilton.

## 611. Mabel S. Edwards

Mabel S. Edwards was the first child and daughter of James Henry Edwards and Rebecca McTamney. She was born March 14, 1884, in Hornell, New York. She was married September 22, 1917, to Elmer E. Reynolds, by whom she had one daughter, Mary Frances.

## 6111. Mary Frances Reynolds

Mary Frances Reynolds was the only child of Mabel S. Edwards and Elmer E. Reynolds. She was born October 21, 1918, in Senea, New York. Frances Reynolds was a graduate nurse. She was married in Dansville, New York, April 12, 1943, to Francis O. Sprague. They have one son, John Francis.

## 61111. John Francis Sprague

John Francis Sprague was the first son of Mary Frances Reynolds and Francis O. Sprague. He was born January 8, 1944.

## 612. Marie Adelaide Edwards

Marie Adelaide Edwards was the second child and daughter of James Henry Edwards and Rebecca McTamney. She was born in Addison, March 4, 1886. She was married on June 29, 1918, to James Little, who died April 1, 1922. They had one son, David Edwards Little. Marie Adelaide Edwards was remarried on

### Food, drink, and alcohol

Food, drink, and alcohol are all substances that can affect your mood. They can make you feel good or bad. Some people use food, drink, and alcohol to help them feel better when they are feeling bad. This is called self-medication. It's important to remember that food, drink, and alcohol are not always the best way to feel better.

If you are feeling bad, it's important to talk to someone you trust about how you're feeling. You can also try to find ways to feel better without using food, drink, and alcohol. For example, you could try exercise, talking to a friend, or listening to music.

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June 30, 1932, to Thomas McMahon and continues to reside in Addison.

6121. David Edwards Little

David Edwards Little was the first child and only son of Marie Adelaide Edwards and James Little. He was born October 30, 1919. David Edwards Little attended the University of Alabama for four years. He enlisted in the naval air service, June 15, 1941. He was trained and served in lighter-than-air service at Lakohurst, New Jersey, Naval Air Station until September, 1943. He was then sent to South America as Executive Officer at the Caravelles Naval Station, Brazil. He returned to the United States in August, 1944 and received honorable discharge January 11, 1946. He was married to Margaret Duffy in Canisteo, New York, on June 20, 1942. They reside in Hornell, New York. They have one daughter, Rebecca Ann.

61211. Rebecca Ann Little

Rebecca Ann Little was the first daughter of David Edwards Little and Margaret Duffy. She was born on August 31, 1945, in Hornell, New York.

613. Charles Portor Edwards

Charles Porter Edwards was the third child and first son of James Henry Edwards and Rebecca McTamney. He was born in Addison, August 18, 1888. He was married to Jessie M. Kerwin of Seattle, Washington, on February 10, 1914. He has been for many years in the railway mail service, and they reside at Addison, New York.

614. Ann Helen Edwards

Ann Helen Edwards was the fourth child and third daughter of James Henry Edwards and Rebecca McTamney. She was born in Addison, New York, April 20, 1891. She is a graduate nurse and is now employed at the Arnot-Ogden Hospital, Elmira, New York.

615. Florence Adelaide Edwards

Florence Adelaide Edwards was the fifth child and fourth daughter of James Henry Edwards and Rebecca McTamney, being a twin with Francis Hamilton Edwards. She was born in Addison, New York, April 23, 1895. She was graduated from the Addison High School and the Gonesee Normal School. She is now teaching at Addison, New York.

616. Francis Hamilton Edwards

Francis Hamilton Edwards was the sixth child and second son of James Henry Edwards and Rebecca McTamney, being a twin with Florence Adelaide Edwards. He was born in Addison, New York, April 23, 1895. He saw overseas service in World War I. He was married on July 7, 1924, to Marjorie Heine. They had one son, William James.

the first time in the history of the world, the people of the United States have been compelled to go to war in defense of their country.

The cause of the war is the same as that which has always been the cause of all wars - the desire of one nation to dominate another.

The United States has always been a nation of freedom, and it is our duty to defend our freedom against all who would take it away from us.

We are now engaged in a war for the defense of our country, and we must do all in our power to win the war.

We are fighting for the freedom of our country, and we must do all in our power to win the war.

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6161. William James Edwards.

William James Edwards was the first son of Francis Hamilton Edwards and Marjorie Hoine. He was born February 2, 1926. He served in World War II with the infantry in the Third Army under General Patton. He was killed at Meningen, Germany, on March 5, 1945, and was buried in the Hamm Military Cemetery at Luxembourg, Belgium.

62. Charles Hamilton Edwards

Charles Hamilton Edwards was the second child and son of Charles Henry Edwards and Adelia Adelaide Jones. He was born April 30, 1867. He was married on June 30, 1897, to Cora Agnes Halloran of Marcellus, New York, who was born December 31, 1871, at Oswego, New York. Mr. Edwards was employed by the New York State Department of Correction from September, 1893, to September, 1922. He was, first, guard and kitchen keeper at the Auburn State Prison and, second, the principal keeper at the Great Meadows Prison at Comstock, New York. He retired in September, 1922, since when Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have lived at their present residence, 206 Castle Street, Syracuse, New York. Their long years together have been happy and blessed ones. They have recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on June 30, 1947. Mr. Edwards is now in his eighty-first year, a tall man of stalwart dignity, straight as a ramrod, gracious, and friendly.

Charles Hamilton Edwards and Cora Agnes Halloran had three children: Charles Stanley, Dorothy Bernadette, and Charles Joseph.

621. Charles Stanley Edwards

Charles Stanley Edwards was the first child and son of Charles Hamilton Edwards and Cora Agnes Halloran. He was born February 23, 1901, at Marcellus, New York. He was graduated from the Auburn High School and, after two years of study at the University of Pennsylvania, transferred to Syracuse University, where he was graduated in 1925.

He was first employed as a reporter on the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, of which paper he was the Sunday Editor for thirteen years. He was married in June, 1920, to Dorothy Johnson. She was the daughter of Andrew and Martha Eccles Johnson of Auburn, New York. They had one child by adoption, named Dorothy Johnson. Charles Stanley Edwards died December 16, 1944.

6211. Dorothy Johnson Edwards

Dorothy Johnson Edwards was the only child of Charles Stanley Edwards and Dorothy Johnson. She was born January 3, 1937.

622. Dorothy Bernadette Edwards

Dorothy Bernadette Edwards was the second child and only daughter of Charles Hamilton Edwards and Cora Agnes Halloran. She was born April 20, 1910, at Auburn, New York. She was graduated from the City Normal School at



Luburn, and studied music for two years at Syracuse University. She was married to James J. Curtin of Syracuse, New York, January 29, 1935. Mr. and Mrs. Curtin have lived in Detroit and Boston and, more recently, in Binghamton, where they reside at 199 Hawley Street. Mr. Curtin has served as an inspector of perishable railroad freight in all three cities. They have had four children: Charles Edwards, Theresa M., James, and Mary Agnes.

6221. Charles Edwards Curtin

Charles Edwards Curtin was the first child and son of Dorothy Bernadette Edwards and James J. Curtin. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 30, 1936. He is now attending school in Binghamton.

6222. Theresa M. Curtin

Theresa M. Curtin was the second child and first daughter of Dorothy Bernadette Edwards and James J. Curtin. She was born September 16, 1938, at Boston, Massachusetts, and is now in school in Binghamton.

6223. James Curtin

James Curtin was the third child and second son of Dorothy Bernadette Edwards and James J. Curtin. He was born May 19, 1940, at Boston, Massachusetts, and is in school at Binghamton.

6224. Mary Agnes Curtin

Mary Agnes Curtin was the fourth child and second daughter of Dorothy Bernadette Edwards and James J. Curtin. She was born January 29, 1944, at Boston, Massachusetts.

623. Charles Joseph Edwards

Charles Joseph Edwards was the third child and second son of Charles Hamilton Edwards and Cora Agnes Halloran. He was born October 29, 1911. He was graduated from Niagara University in 1934 with the degree of A.B. There he was a member of the varsity football team and captain of basketball. He was elected to membership in Sigma Alpha Sigma scholastic honorary society. He then entered St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York, where he was graduated in June 11, 1938. He was ordained to the Holy Priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, June 11, 1938. He served three years as Assistant Pastor at St. Ambrose Church, Endicott, New York, and three years at St. Mary's Church, Cortland, New York, where he was chaplain of the Newman Club at New York State Teachers' College. He is at present Assistant Pastor at St. James Church, Syracuse, New York.

63. Porter Jones Edwards

Porter Jones Edwards was the third child and second son of Charles Henry Edwards and Adelia Adolaide Jones. He was born April 2, 1871, at Addison, New York. He was graduated from the Addison Union School and later from the Elmira Shorthand College. He also took a special course in stenography at

the 1970s, the number of women in the labor force increased by 40 percent, while the number of men increased by only 10 percent. The result was that women's share of the labor force grew from 37 percent in 1970 to 44 percent in 1980.

#### Women and men

Women's entry into the labor force has been accompanied by significant changes in the nature of their work. In particular, women have moved away from agriculture and toward nonagricultural occupations.

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the Riley School, Binghamton, New York.

He was employed in commercial and public reporting until January 1, 1901. He was issued a certificate as a certified shorthand reporter under the laws of the State of New York. He was then appointed official court stenographer by County Judge and Surrogate of Broome County, Robert S. Parsons. He continued in that position for a period of forty-one years eleven months and retired on January 1, 1943. He also served at times in Federal Court and New York State Supreme Court. He was a member and executive officer of the New York State Shorthand Reporters' Association for many years and was made an honorary member upon his retirement. He was active in the affairs of the Republican Party and took a keen interest in baseball. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Old Binghamton baseball team in the New York State League. He was a member of the West Presbyterian Church of Binghamton. He was married on November 26, 1913 to Bessy M. Farge of Binghamton, New York, where they lived at 133 Seminary Avenue until Mr. Edwards' death, which occurred on May 22, 1947.

The following is quoted from the prayer of Reverend Samuel Colman, Pastor of the West Presbyterian Church at the funeral services, May 24, 1947:

"We thank Thee for the life of this good man and for all the attributes of his which endeared him to his wife, his children, and friends. We lift our hearts to Thee in gratitude for all the gifts of Thy spirit in him - for the tender and happy memories of this husband and friend in the pleasant hours of social intercourse, for his zest of life, and for the graciousness of his temperament. We bless Thee for his devotion and loyalty, his gentleness and kindness, his friendliness and neighborliness, his generosity and love of little children, boys and girls; for his love and loyalty to his Church, his faithful attendance and support of it; for his sense of duty as a workman 'that needeth not to be ashamed'; for his interest in and love of baseball, the beauty of flowers and nature; for his willingness to work zealously for his political party, believing that through it he was making his contribution to better government and society; for his faithfulness to the marriage vows, literally living for his wife, yet carrying the spirit of the love of his home into the lives of others. And now, in the presence of all that is mortal of this good man, we praise Thee for his entrance into Thy Eternal Kingdom. Amen."



### 7. Timothy Edwards

Timothy Edwards was the seventh child and fifth son of William Edwards and Betsey Fay. He was born at Lisle, December 25, 1827. He spent his early years at the house near the mill, sharing like his older brothers and sisters in the family life. He attended school in Lisle Village and, as he grew older, learned the business of photography, which was then in its early stages. He first engaged in it at Marathon, New York, where, on December 25, 1858, he was married to Hulda Ann Uptegrove, daughter of Lewis William Uptegrove and Susan J. Bedford. Hulda Uptegrove was born at Wallkill, Orange County, New York, September 11, 1836. In 1860, Timothy and Hulda moved to Cortland, New York, where he continued his business and where he became something of a builder, for he built four houses in succession and disposed of all but the last, which was located on an acre plot on Port Watson Street. This house became the permanent family home. Here he constructed from flowing springs on the property and a neighboring field, "The Trout Ponds," which were an attractive feature in the early Cortland community. In their Cortland homestead, three children were born to Timothy and Hulda Edwards. They were: Katharine May, Franklyn Ellsworth, and Lena Evelyn.

Timothy and Hulda Edwards welcomed to their home in Cortland their nephews, Frederick and Mortimer Edwards, during the period when they were learning the business of planing lumber at the mill of Henry F. Benton in the late 1870's. Mary Edwards Twitchell recalls her Aunt Hulda during the year when she and her sister, Martha, attended the Cortland Normal School: "Mattie and I lived with Aunt Hulda during the school year of 1880-81. Katharine and Uncle Timothy were away from home much of the time. Aunt Hulda's patience with us, her untiring activity in maintaining the home, her interest in furnishing food adequate for four hearty young people, her ambition that we all should make the most of our educational opportunities, and the way she entered into our fun, remain vivid in my memory, and I am grateful. It was a happy instance that long after her death, which occurred in 1885, when Lena was caring for Uncle Tim in Whitney Point in his last illness in 1912-13, and was lonely, our mother was a comfort to Lena and Lena to her." Timothy Edwards died at Whitney Point, New York, on October 8, 1913, at eighty-four years of age.

### 71. Katharine May Edwards

Katharine May Edwards was the first child and daughter of Timothy Edwards and Hulda Uptegrove. She was born in Cortland, New York, on May 10, 1862, where she received her early education in the Cortland Normal School, all grades. She entered Cornell University in 1884, where she specialized in the study of Greek and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1888. She held the Greek fellowship at Bryn Mawr College in 1888-89, then became a member of the faculty of Wellesley College in the Department of Greek, where she remained until 1893, when she returned to Cornell for post-graduate study during the years 1893 to 1895. She was then awarded the degree of Ph. D. and returned to Wellesley, where she was first made Associate Professor of Greek, 1894-1901, and Associate Professor of Greek and Comparative Philology, 1901-15. She was Professor of Greek and Comparative Philology, 1915-28. She was made Emeritus in 1928.



She was resident at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and Corinth, 1928-38. She has served as a member of the Managing Committee for Wellesley College.

Her published works include Coins: a catalogue of the coins excavated at and about Corinth from 1896 to 1929, published by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1933. This was followed by a supplementary report on Coins Found in the Excavations at Corinth during 1930-35, published in Hesporia Journal of the American School at Athens, Vol. VI, No. 2, 1937, p.p. 241-256. A third publication, A Study of Four Hoards of Late Roman Imperial Bronze Currency, all found in Greece, is in the hands of the American Numismatic Society for publication in their series of numismatic notes and monographs.

In the Stories of Cortland County Boys and Girls, the author, Bortha Evelyn Blodgett, wrote of Professor Katharine Edwards, as follows, in 1944:

"There are people in Cortland who will remember a fair-haired girl whom they called Kate Edwards. She lived near the "trout ponds" on Port Watson Street. At the Normal School she was considered a very promising student, especially in Greek classes. After thirty-eight years of teaching at Wellesley College, she has laid down her work to find an entirely new interest. "Nothing to do is a bore," she said. "Now is my time to do my bit in some philanthropic work where my special training will be of service."

This decision led Miss Edwards to write to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, which is maintained by American collegians for the purposes of archaeology and to ask if there wasn't something she could do for them. "Yes, come and catalogue our thousands of coins," they said.

This is what Katharine Edwards has been doing for the last four years. From the excavations which have been taking place in the city of Corinth since 1896, countless coins, lost in the soil, have come to the surface. They are dirty, corroded, worn, and mutilated; yet, to Miss Edwards, they have infinite fascination. No one but a person who knows her Greek from every angle could possibly identify and classify those coins. They begin with the seventh century before Christ, when the first mint was established in Corinth, and extend through the nineteen centuries succeeding the birth of Christ. Only the latest ones are dated. To catalogue them in their order, one must know the history of Greece, its myths and legends, its invaders, its script, and every eccentricity. The coins have racial traits, religious symbols, and metal combinations which enter into the classification. The silver pieces are rare and generally very old, while the later pieces are bronze. There are even eight pieces which are English, probably dropped by the Crusaders on their way through Greece to capture Jerusalem from the Saracens.

Miss Edwards is now in America, preparing to publish her findings

should be avoided. Footprints from the ground are often very faint and may be obscured by vegetation or soil. A good way to find them is to walk over the ground in a zig-zag pattern.

Footprints can also be found in the mud or sand of a stream bed. Look for tracks that have been disturbed by the water. You may also find tracks in the mud or sand of a lake or pond.

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concerning those ten thousand coins which have passed under hor  
oyos after lying for centuries in the classic soil of Greece."

72. Franklyn Ellsworth Edwards

Franklyn Ellsworth Edwards was the second child and only son of Timothy Edwards and Hulda Uptegrove. He was born at Cortland, New York, June 13, 1864. He received his early education in the Cortland Normal School, all grades. Upon his graduation in 1885, he taught district school for one year in Edenville, Orange County, New York. He then formed a connection with Dr. P. Harold Hayes of Tonawanda, New York, and later went with the Hayes Asthmatic Institute to Buffalo. He there entered the Medical School of the University of Buffalo, where he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of M.D.. He then continued as a member of the Hayes Institute staff until his removal to New York City in 1899, where he took post-graduate work for two years in the Cornell University Medical School, specializing in pathology. There he became an assistant to Dr. James Ewing. Dr. Edwards was compelled to relinquish this position by frequent attacks of rheumatism, which finally forced him to give up the practice of medicine.

Dr. Edwards then turned to architecture, in which he had long been interested, and entered the School of Architecture of Columbia University, where he studied from 1900 to 1902. Near the close of his second year, he was invited to join the Architectural Department of the Scarsdale Estates. There he specialized in landscaping and also planned several of the Estates' houses, including the C. C. Michener house on Fisher Avenue in White Plains.

He returned to New York City in 1908, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1942. Among his chief engagements were the designing and construction of the library, auditorium, and other buildings at the Silver Bay, New York, Y.M.C.A. Conference Grounds and the reconstruction of Wallace Lodge, near Yonkers, New York, for the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. He was also engaged by his cousin, Mrs. H. K. Twitchell at Oldfield, Long Island, in the construction of "Orchard." He did "Rocklodge" for his cousin, Hal McCaulley, at Emerald Lake and work in landscaping and reconstruction for his cousin, William H. Edwards, at Camp Aloha.

In all the places where Dr. Edwards has lived and worked, he has taken leadership in church music, both vocal and instrumental. In this, as in his architectural work, he has manifested a high degree of artistic sensitivity. Dr. Edwards has specialized over many years in the study of the genealogy of the Edwards and Uptegrove families. In these connections, he has in his later life done extensive research in the New York Public Library and in the regions roundabout Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Throughout the years, he has frequently returned to Leslie and vividly recalls the charm of the home which was made by his Aunts Eliza Edwards Smith and Clarissa Elizabeth Edwards and their devotion to all their nephews and nieces.

the first time, and I am still learning  
about it, and it is a little bit difficult to  
explain it, but I will try my best.

The first thing you need to do is to  
choose a topic that you are interested in.  
This can be anything from science to  
history to literature. Once you have  
chosen your topic, you need to do some  
research. This can involve reading books  
and articles, watching documentaries,  
and talking to experts in the field.  
Once you have done your research,  
you need to start writing. You can  
start by writing a rough draft of your  
paper, and then go back and make  
changes as needed. It is important to  
keep in mind that writing a research  
paper is a process, and it may take  
some time to complete. It is also  
important to stay organized and  
keep track of your sources and  
notes. Finally, once you have  
finished your paper, you need to  
edit it and proofread it. This is  
an important step, as it will help  
you catch any mistakes or errors  
in your writing. Overall, writing  
a research paper can be a challenging  
but rewarding experience, and it  
can help you learn a lot about  
your chosen topic.

73. Lena Evelyn Edwards

Lena Evelyn Edwards was the third child and second daughter of Timothy Edwards and Hulda Uptegrove. She was born in Cortland, New York, April 16, 1868. She received her early education in the Cortland Normal School and then studied two years at Cornell University, 1886-88. On April 2, 1891, she was married to Franklin Shoble, who was born in Philadelphia, April 10, 1866. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of B.S. and of Cornell University in Civil and Mechanical Engineering in 1888. After a year of further graduate work, he received the degree of Master of Science in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Shoble lived in Philadelphia, New York City, and Lynn, Massachusetts. He was an engineer with the General Electric Company. He died at Philadelphia on April 20, 1899.

After the death of her husband, Lena Edwards Shoble pursued a course in biology and was an assistant in that department at Wellesley. She was later in settlement work at Greenwich House in New York City. During the first World War, she joined the Red Cross, was sent to France, and appointed Inspector of Red Cross Camps in Paris. Upon her return to America she travelled widely, going several times to Bermuda, and also to the Orient, where she spent several months as a guest of Japanese college friends of former years. She died September 8, 1924.



### 8. William Burr Edwards

William Burr Edwards was the eighth child and sixth son of William and Betsey Fay Edwards. He was born in Lisle, New York, February 13, 1829. He was first educated in the Lisle school, then in the Academies at Homer, New York, and Binghamton, New York. He then read law with Alexander McDowell, Esq., of Lisle, with whom he entered into partnership upon his admission to the bar in January, 1853. He first practiced his profession in Center Lisle, where on August 26, 1852, he was married to Mary Jane McCall, who was born in Oneonta, New York, November 20, 1832. She was the daughter of Hiram McCall and Polly Howell McCall of Franklin, New York. William Burr and Mary McCall Edwards had two children, Helen Eliza and William Howell.

William Burr Edwards moved his residence from Center Lisle to Lisle Village, where he lived in the McCall house (now Terwilliger) until 1871, when he moved with his family to Binghamton, where he continued his legal practice until his election as County Judge and Surrogate of Broome County in November, 1870. To this office he was twice reelected, in 1876 and again in 1882. He declined to stand for another term in 1888. He served in all eighteen years. Besides his profession and his family, his greatest single interest was in the Bible School of the First Congregational Church of Binghamton, of which school he served as Superintendent for a period of eighteen years.

Upon his death, November 23, 1893, there was widespread grief throughout the city and county. Resolutions were passed by the Binghamton Board of Trade, the Bar Association, and the Trustees of the First Congregational Church. A memorial service was held soon after his death, which crowded the auditorium of the church. The congregation included some sixty members of the County Bar. Addresses were made voicing the affection and appreciation of the church, the Sunday school, the State Sunday School Association, and the churches of the city. Out of many tributes, the following editorial is chosen as summarizing their common message:

#### THE LATE JUDGE EDWARDS

The crowning feature of the office work done by the late Judge Edwards was strongly stated in the remarks by Justice Forbes at the Bar Association meeting last evening. It was the painstaking fidelity with which he protected estates which came before him as Surrogate for settlement. He was always 'a friend at court' for the widows and orphans, a learned attorney, and a wise counselor. If the estate was small, it could be settled without contracting it for attorneys' fees, and there was never a whisper of suspicion against his judgment or his honor when he settled estates without attorneys. Estates abundantly able to employ attorneys were required to do so; but, when they were small, the Surrogate's time, and learning, and energies were freely given for the asking. Every dollar possible was turned over to the needy.

Fortunately, this deserved praise of Judge Edwards did not remain unsaid until after his death. It was said freely



while he was laboring in the office, and he was twice re-elected as the greatest reward the people could bestow. He was reelected until he declined positively to be a candidate again. His stronghold with the public was the fidelity and the unusual pains with which the duties of the office of Surrogate were performed."

Following the death of Judge Edwards in 1893, Mrs. Edwards made her home during the summer months with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Snyder, in Binghamton, during the winter months with her son, William Howell Edwards, in Brooklyn, until her death, which occurred on December 4, 1907.

#### 81. Helen Eliza Edwards

Helen Eliza Edwards was the first child and only daughter of William Burr Edwards and Mary Jane McCall. She was born at Lisle, New York, October 25, 1858. She spent her girlhood at Lisle and Binghamton, where she was educated in the public schools until her entrance at Smith College, where she remained two years, 1879-80. During 1881 to 1892, she lived with her family in Binghamton, specializing in organ music and playing at the West Presbyterian Church.

On October 20, 1892, she was married to Frank Snyder, who was successively in the shoe, grocery, and coal business, giving his attention to the coal business from 1904 to 1933. In this he was a partner and Vice-President of the City Coal Company. He served as a member of the Board of Elders of the West Presbyterian Church for thirty-seven years. Frank and Helen Edwards Snyder established their residence at 6 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York, in 1898, which residence passed to their son, Lawrence, upon their death.

William Edwards Snyder has written as follows regarding his Mother, Helen Eliza:

"My Mother was a difficult person to describe. I think I could use the term 'many sided.' Her interests were many and all vitally interesting to her, and her mental and physical vigor without limit.

First in her interest was religion and love of her church. She seldom missed a service and seldom allowed her family to evade attendance. She delighted in entertaining visiting ministers and evangelists, and the current pastor of the church could be certain of an invitation to dine at least four times a year. I think one of her greatest disappointments came with the realization that I would never enter the ministry.

Another absorbing interest of her life was the well-being of animals, in fact every living thing, whether animal, bird, insect, or reptile. She could not bear to see any of these suffer, and many times I have seen her stop the driver of a horse, which appeared underfed or otherwise abused, to inquire about the cause. The driver who used a whip could be certain of



public denunciation on the spot and a threat to report him to the S.P.C.A. About as good an illustration of her love for helpless things was her grief at the death of a mouse, even though she may have been frightened almost into hysterics by the same mouse shortly before. One of her expressions which has been indelibly impressed on my mind was a remark she made to my daughter, Virginia, to the effect that people should not step on spiders, because they were, after all, God's spiders.

She was always concerned with the welfare of those who served her and their families. She joined with various friends in seeing that those who were less fortunate were comfortable, cared for in illness, their wayward children looked after, and all things done for her 'poor' that she could possibly do.

A great influence in her life was her music. Through it she was able to express those things for which she had no words, or perhaps it were better to say that she used music to emphasize her thoughts. Certainly, I have never heard anyone put so much pure religion in the simple playing of a hymn. She could interpret classic music just as well, and in later years found a certain beauty in popular songs. It was all music to her and, therefore, beautiful.

She loved books - particularly serious books - though occasionally gave a novel a nod of approval. She possessed a great number which she had never read completely. Her favorite book was her Bible - which I remember as a sadly worn volume - the way it should look, I think. My most valued memento is the Bible she gave me, with finger indexing because I never could locate a desired book without an index.

Other things she loved were flowers, the stars - which she studied carefully and could identify easily -, perfumes and toilet waters, and to lesser extent, clothes. I think she was the most enthusiastic shopper in the whole town. She usually managed to get 'over town' just about every week-day.

But, over and underneath and all through these interests was her uncommon love of her family and her care of us all. No detail of the daily life and welfare of husband and sons escaped her, and she was ever ready on the instant for illness or hurts, minor or important. She was the core of our family life - that which she decided was right was just that, and wrong could be nothing but wrong. Whatever she ordained was our way of life.

From the purely physical viewpoint, no family was ever better fed than we were. I groan nowadays when I think of the slabs of butter and the pounds of sugar that went into her cakes. I never saw a cook-book in use and doubt if she could ever give a neighbor an understandable recipe.

the first time, I am told, that the two countries have been so closely linked by a single alliance. The alliance is based on the mutual interest of both countries in the development of their economies and in the promotion of peace and stability in the region. The alliance also aims to strengthen the political and military cooperation between the two countries, and to enhance their ability to respond to any challenges that may arise.

The alliance is a significant development in the history of the region, and it has the potential to bring about positive changes in the lives of the people of both countries. It is a testament to the strength of the relationship between the two countries, and it is a source of hope for the future. The alliance will help to ensure that the two countries continue to work together towards a common goal, and that they remain strong and independent partners in the region.

The alliance is also a reminder of the importance of international cooperation in addressing global challenges. It shows that even in a world where there are many differences between countries, there can still be a way forward if we work together. The alliance is a symbol of hope and a reminder that, despite our differences, we can still find ways to work together for the betterment of all.

She enjoyed a wide correspondence; her favorite Christmas present was writing paper in five-pound boxes, with envelopes in proportion. When I moved to Brooklyn, it was a rare week when I received less than three or four long letters."

Helen Edwards Snyder died April 7, 1933. Intermont was in the Lislo Cemetery, beside her husband.

#### 811. William Edwards Snyder

William Edwards Snyder was the first child and son of Helen Eliza Edwards and Frank Snyder. He was born in Binghamton, New York, June 10, 1894. He resided in Binghamton until 1912, where he was educated in the public schools. He then removed to Brooklyn, New York, and lived with his uncle, William Howell Edwards, and attended the Boys' High School of Brooklyn. In 1914, he returned to Binghamton, where he remained until 1921. He entered the service of the United States Army in 1918 as a member of the 307th Infantry, 77th Division, serving in France until 1919, when he received an honorable discharge. He is a member of the 77th Division Association and the Society of the Purple Heart. On May 8, 1920, he was married to Mabel Leo Baron of Binghamton. They returned to Brooklyn, New York, in 1921 and, in 1931, moved to Spring Valley, New York, establishing their residence at 8 South Myrtle Avenue.

William Edwards Snyder is Chief Accountant for the American Dock Company and Poughkeepsie, Incorporated, in New York City. He was formerly statistician in the same profession with John Hill, a caterer in Brooklyn, and was with the New York Galleries, Incorporated, and the Banks Law Publishing Company, the last two in New York City. His church affiliation is with the Reformed (Dutch Protestant) Church of Spring Valley, where he has served as Elder and is currently the Treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have one child, a daughter, Helen Virginia.

#### 811. Helen Virginia Snyder

Helen Virginia Snyder was the only child of William Edwards Snyder and Mabel Lee Baron. She was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 20, 1924. She was graduated from Elmira College in 1946 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and is employed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

#### 812. Lawrence Childs Snyder

Lawrence Childs Snyder was the second child and son of Helen Eliza Edwards and Frank Snyder. He was born at Binghamton, December 10, 1899. He spent his boyhood in Binghamton, where he was first educated in the Childs Preparatory School and the Binghamton Central High School, where he was graduated in 1918. He was a student at Hamilton College, 1918 and 1919, where he was a member of the Army S.A.T.C. In 1919, he attended the Lowell Business College of Binghamton. He was first connected with the Binghamton Dry Goods Company, wholesalers, from 1920 to 1926. He was then with the Mutual Fabric Company from 1926 to 1941, with the Link Aviation Company from

the first time in history that the majority of the world's population has been born into a world where it is possible to live a decent life without being forced to leave their home country to seek refuge elsewhere.

It is also the first time in history that the majority of the world's population has been born into a world where it is possible to live a decent life without being forced to leave their home country to seek refuge elsewhere.

## Globalization: Opportunities

The most significant opportunity presented by globalization is the potential for economic growth and development. By opening up new markets and creating opportunities for trade, globalization has the potential to lift billions of people out of poverty and improve their standard of living. This is particularly true for developing countries, which have the potential to benefit greatly from increased trade and investment. In addition, globalization has the potential to create new jobs and opportunities for workers around the world, as companies seek to take advantage of lower labor costs and more efficient production processes. This can lead to improved living standards and greater economic stability for many countries.

Another significant opportunity presented by globalization is the potential for cultural exchange and understanding. By bringing people from different cultures and backgrounds together, globalization can help to break down stereotypes and prejudices, and promote a greater appreciation of diversity. This can lead to more peaceful and harmonious relationships between nations, and a greater sense of global citizenship. It can also lead to the exchange of ideas and knowledge, which can help to drive innovation and progress in many fields.

Finally, globalization presents the opportunity for greater political cooperation and stability. By bringing countries together through trade and other forms of economic cooperation, globalization can help to reduce tensions and conflicts between nations, and promote a more stable and peaceful international order.

## Globalization: Challenges

The most significant challenge presented by globalization is the potential for economic inequality and social instability. As companies seek to maximize profits and efficiency, they may prioritize cost-cutting over social responsibility, leading to job losses and wage stagnation for many workers. This can lead to increased income inequality and social unrest, particularly in developing countries where the benefits of globalization may not be evenly distributed.

Another challenge presented by globalization is the potential for environmental degradation. As companies seek to expand their operations and increase their profits, they may prioritize short-term gains over long-term sustainability. This can lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and other forms of environmental damage, which can have far-reaching consequences for the planet and its inhabitants.

Finally, globalization presents the challenge of maintaining national sovereignty and autonomy. As companies and governments seek to take advantage of the opportunities presented by globalization, they may face pressure to compromise on issues such as trade policy, labor rights, and environmental regulation. This can lead to a loss of control over domestic affairs and a reduced ability to address pressing social and economic challenges. It is therefore important for governments and citizens to remain vigilant and proactive in protecting their interests and values in the face of globalization.

1942 to 1946, with Hotchkin and Sons, real estate brokers, in 1946-47. He has recently returned to wholesale dry goods with Mitchell, Church, and Co. of Binghamton. He is a member of the West Presbyterian Church of Binghamton and a member of its Board of Deacons.

On July 26, 1922 he was married to Marian Elizabeth Ogdon of Franklin, New York. She was born in Franklin, March 10, 1896, the daughter of William David Ogdon and Mary Augusta Northrup Ogdon. William David Ogdon was the son of Chauncy Ogden, who was the son of David Ogdon and Sarah McCall Ogdon. Sarah was a sister of Hiram McCall, who married Polly Howell. Hiram McCall and Polly Howell were also the great grandparents of Lawrence Charles Snyder. Marian Ogdon Snyder was born March 10, 1900, was educated at the Delaware Literary Institute, at Skidmore College, where she was graduated in 1918, and at Oneonta State College, where she was graduated in 1919. Before her marriage, she was a teacher in the public schools of Westbury, Long Island, and of Binghamton, New York.

Lawrence and Marian Snyder have one daughter, Mary Jane McCall Snyder. They make their residence at No. 6 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

#### 8121. Mary Jane McCall Snyder

Mary Jane McCall Snyder is the only child and daughter of Lawrence Edwards Snyder and Marian Ogden. She was born in 1933. She is much absorbed in the study of vocal music and drama, taking the leading part in the 1947 school play at West Junior High of Binghamton. She is also an enthusiastic summer camper.

#### 82. William Howell Edwards

William Howell Edwards was the second child and only son of William Burr Edwards and Mary Jane McCall, who was the daughter of Hiram McCall and Polly Howell McCall of Franklin, New York. William Howell Edwards was born at Lisle, New York, August 4, 1866. He spent his boyhood in Lisle and Binghamton, where he was educated in the public schools. He attended Williams College from 1887 to 1891, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. He then began his long career as a teacher of Latin in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, New York, where he continued, except for one year at the Adelphi Academy, until 1936. He was, in his later years, the dean of the faculty. Shortly before his retirement at 70 years of age, he moved his residence from Brooklyn to Spring Valley, New York.

William Howell Edwards was a skillful musician, playing both the piano and the organ. He was a composer, a voice instructor, and glee club director. He manifested throughout his teaching career not only proficiency as a teacher of Latin but also an exceptional interest in individual students, so that the graduates of the Brooklyn Boys' High School over a period of forty-five years entertained for him a continuing interest and affection. He was familiarly spoken of among them as "Dad Edwards".

In the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of May 1, 1936, it was written of him:

"Forty-five years a teacher finds William H. (Dad) Edwards, dean



of the faculty at Boys' High, a philosophical, kindly schoolmaster, ready to retire because the law requires it - but the approaching retirement strikes a regretful note throughout the school.

"Dad Edwards has taught Latin to more boys than he can calculate because, he confidentially confessed, mathematics was never his long suit. And he has instilled a love of music in countless students during the many years he conducted the famous Boys' High Glee Club.

"Among the thousands who learned their veni-vidi-vici's from him are many men who have made their mark in the educational field and in public life. Superintendent of Schools, Harold G. Campbell, was one of his pupils - and a good one, too, Dad Edwards adds. So was Henry C. Turner, member of the Board of Education, mentioned prominently as the next President of the Board. Alfred A. Taussk, Principal of Boys' High, learned his Latin verbs and declensions in Dad Edwards' class - and so did J. Allison Stevenson and Richard L. Swanson, administrative assistants at the school. Mr. Stevenson became a Latin teacher himself and served with his old teacher in the classics department before he became an Assistant Principal. Mr. Stevenson's son, now in college, learned about Cicero from Dad Edwards.

"Supreme Court Justices, Harry E. Lewis and Albert Conway, were in his Latin classes, and so were James Gedling, American Legion leader; George J. Crane, Principal of Bayside High School; and Dr. John Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of high schools.

"There are countless others. Dad Edwards can hardly walk out without meeting a former pupil. He comes upon them in railroad trains, ferry boats, subways, theaters, and wherever people meet. Youngsters are always enrolling in his classes and saying, 'You taught my father.'

"Lately, Dad Edwards has taken to asking boys whose names have a familiar sound: 'Did I teach your grandfather?'

"Tall and slender, with thinning gray hair, silver-rimmed spectacles shielding intelligent and kindly eyes, Dad Edwards is the typical classical teacher of the old school. An amiable personality is flavored with just the right amount of dignity to be friendly with the boys and to preserve the cherished traditions of the oldest high school in the city.

"The name, 'Dad' came to him back in the '90's, when he conducted the famous Glee Club, but in class he is always Mr. Edwards, although one boy once wrote in his Latin mid-terms that he was in Dad Edwards' class.



"The way they happened to call him 'Dad,' Mr. Edwards explained, was that the boys in the Glee Club started to call him 'Professor.' He told them that wouldn't do at all, because he wasn't a professor and didn't intend to put on any 'side.' The boys compromised on Dad, and the name has stuck these forty years.

"For many years, the Boys' High Glee Club under Dad Edwards was a famous Brooklyn institution. They sang at public functions, thirty or forty concerts during the season, and they had an enviable collection of songs, many of them composed by Mr. Edwards. The famous old 'Castoria' melody will be sung at the luncheon."

William Howell Edwards never married. His death occurred August 2, 1942.

and  $\tilde{P}$  are  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear operators on  $L^2(\Omega)$ .  
Let  $\tilde{P} = \tilde{P}_1 + \tilde{P}_2$ , where  $\tilde{P}_1$  is the operator defined by  
$$\tilde{P}_1 u = \int_{\Omega} \tilde{f}(x) u(x) dx$$
  
and  $\tilde{P}_2$  is the operator defined by  
$$\tilde{P}_2 u = \int_{\Omega} \tilde{g}(x) u(x) dx$$

### 9. Mary Ballard Edwards

Mary Ballard Edwards was the ninth child and third daughter of William Edwards and Betsey Fay. She was born at Lisle, New York, February 9, 1831. Like her older sisters, Ann Eliza and Emily, she grew up in the house by the mill until her marriage, on August 3, 1854, at the age of twenty-three to Horace Lawrence Green of Marathon, New York, where he was Justice of the Peace and later, upon his removal to Cortland, was County Treasurer of Cortland County. His father and grandfather were Universalist clergymen. Horace Lawrence Green was born at Vergil, New York, July 18, 1828. He was an independent in his religious thinking and was usually referred to in family circles as a "free-thinker," a beautiful phrase which, unfortunately, became identified in common parlance with skepticism. Horace Lawrence Green and Mary Ballard Edwards lived successively at Marathon, Cortland, and Syracuse. Four sons were born to them: Chapin Hiram, William Edwards, Hiram, and George Frank. Mary Ballard Green died January 20, 1866.

### 91. Chapin Hiram Green

Chapin Hiram Green was the first child and son of Mary Ballard Edwards and Horace Lawrence Green. He was born at Cortland, New York, March 5, 1862. He was married on July 10, 1877, to Adeline Acalia Williams, by whom he had four sons: William Raymond Edwards, Henry Irving, Chapin Hiram, Jr., and Roy Williams. Adelina Acalia Williams Green died March 25, 1912. Following her death, Chapin Hiram Green married Abbie Smith, who survived him. Chapin Hiram Green died in Syracuse, March 30, 1939.

Chapin Hiram Green was a newspaper man long connected with the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. He was especially interested in drama and the theater, naming his second son for Henry Irving, the celebrated actor, whom he greatly admired. Urbane and widely interested, he was a fluent writer, as his newspaper articles attest. He was deeply interested in the history of the family and wrote an unpublished genealogy of the Edwards-Ogden-Pierrepont families, which is in the possession of the authors of this volume. He traced the history of the Pierrepont family back to Richard de Beauchamp, fifth Earl of Warwick, born January 28, 1382.

### 911. William Raymond Edwards Green

William Raymond Edwards Green was the first child and son of Chapin Hiram Green and Adeline Acalia Williams. He was born in Syracuse, July 28, 1879. His death date is unknown.

### 912. Henry Irving Green

Henry Irving Green was the second child and son of Chapin Hiram Green and Adeline Acalia Williams. He was born August 30, 1883; died June 21, 1884.

### 913. Chapin Hiram Green, Jr.

Chapin Hiram Green, Jr. was the third child and son of Chapin Hiram Green and Adeline Acalia Williams. He was born August 25, 1888; died



August 29, 1888.

914. Roy Williams Green

Roy Williams Groon was the fourth child and son of Chapin Hiram Groon and Adolino Acalia Williams. He was born August 27, 1891; died July 23, 1892.

22. William Edwards Groon

William Edwards Groon was the second child and son of Mary Ballard Edwards and Horace Lawrence Groon. He was born at Cortland, New York, October 10, 1859. His mother died in 1866; and in 1876, at the age of ten, he came to Lisle to live with his aunts, Ann Eliza Smith and Clarissa Elizabeth Edwards. He later lived in Syracuse, New York, and in New York City, where he died. His death date is unknown.

93. Hiram Groon

Hiram Groon was the third child and son of Mary Ballard Edwards and Horace Lawrence Groon. He was born in Marathon, New York, March 22, 1862; died in Syracuse, New York, June 25, 1863.

94. George Frank Groon

George Frank Groon was the fourth child and son of Mary Ballard Edwards and Horace Lawrence Groon. He was born at Syracuse, December 7, 1865; died in Syracuse July 17, 1866.

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### 10. David Fay Edwards

David Fay Edwards was the tenth child and seventh son of William Edwards and Betsey Fay. He was born November 24, 1834. He attended school in Lisle Village but early determined to seek a higher education. He entered Homer Academy in the summer of 1853, where his passionate desire for learning began to find satisfaction. He wrote to his brother, Hamilton, who was devoted to David's welfare as long as he lived, "I want to study two years to rank with the commonalities and, after that, always to gain any distinction. The cultivation of the mind - it is this that makes man noble. 'Tis this that tells him to call all men brothers. 'Tis this that likens him to his Creator."

While at Homer, he had in 1854 an experience of deep religious meaning, which led to his joining the First Congregational Church of Homer and shaped his whole after-life. Of this religious experience he later wrote, "I saw in the religion of Christ that something which the soul demanded. I embraced it without hesitation. I found, as I had believed, that there was then a fullness. The whole man was satisfied. I then wished all our folks to see as I saw and embrace the religion of Christ also." This desire for the family was central in all David's later life. He put the heart of his religious message into the following sentence in one of his letters: "I do feel that, if we have anything to do at all in this life, our first business is to embrace Christianity and reduce its principles to practice." He began while at Homer to preach as occasion offered in nearby communities. His public speaking, both in the churches and at Homer Academy, commanded attention and respect.

He left Homer to attend the New York Conference Seminary (Methodist) at Charlottesville, New York, for one quarter but returned to Homer and was graduated in 1856 at the head of his class, having become especially proficient in Latin. On his return from a rafting trip with one of his older brothers down the river, he visited New York City and wrote that he walked down Broadway "as smart as any of them with a brand new cap and garters.... I stopped a minute to see the dense mass pass. Here ladies of superior beauty and noble foreheads were passing, either on foot or in omnibuses...."

Lacking the funds needed to enter Yale, which he greatly desired to do, he turned westward to Illinois, in order to earn money by teaching school. He taught with marked success at the towns of Galva and Dover. There, however, he contracted tuberculosis, overworked in his school, in independent study, and in religious meetings. He finally decided to go across the prairies on foot with a few companions and oxen in search of health. He first aimed for Colorado and then pressed on by the Overland Trail across the alkali plains and the Rocky Mountains to California. His illness there was so desperate that he was forced to return home, which he did by the ocean and the Isthmus of Panama to New York City. He reached Lisle on December 15, 1859, where he remained at the homestead near the mill, undaunted to the end. He died on February 14, 1860.

Throughout his life, his most cherished companion and confidant was his beautiful younger sister, Frances, whom he took to Homer with him for



education and later did his utmost to persuade to join him at Galva and Dover. Throughout his years away from home, he wrote frequently to her and to other members of the family. Many of these letters and the diaries which he kept on his long trek to California were collected and preserved by his sister, Clarissa Elizabeth, for approximately fifty years, when she gave them to his nephew, Richard Henry Edwards, who, after preserving them for almost fifty years more, has now edited them for publication, the title being Valiant for Truth, The Life, Letters, and Diaries of David Fay Edwards, 1834-1860. In these letters and diaries will be found intimate glimpses into the family life of William and Botsey Fay Edwards and their children.

In the death of David Fay Edwards at twenty-five years of age, one of the ablest and most devoted of all the Edwards men of his generation came to an untimely end.

Verses in appreciation of David's life were read at the anniversary exercises at Homer Academy on June 22, 1860, and a tribute by an unknown author was written for "The Republican" as follows:

"To the Memory of David F. Edwards, who died in Lisle February 14, 1860:

Mark ye the stroke of Death's cold hand,  
As forth he walked in our fair land,  
With droad Consumption by his side,  
Withering hopes and manly pride?

Ambition's zeal no power could lend  
To save our loved, our cherished friend,  
And has he gone, that noble one,  
Can all his earthly work be done?

But we, who linger, sadly mourn  
For one from earth so early gone;  
Whose noble powers, whose gifted mind,  
A blessing for the lost would find;  
Forgothing self and selfish aim,  
That others might true life obtain.  
In heathen lands he longed to toil,  
On Burma's shores or China's soil,  
He car'd not where, could he fulfill  
His Master's law, his Savior's will.

God owned the tribute he would give,  
And bade him in His presence live;  
Where faith is sight and prayer is praise,  
Where life is love through endless days.

Homer, March 1, 1860"



### 11. Frances Jane Edwards

Frances Jane Edwards was the eleventh child and fourth daughter of William Edwards and Botsey Fay. She was born July 24, 1838, at Lisle, New York, where she was reared at the home by the mill. During her girlhood, the homestead by the road was built. As she grew up, she went upon two different occasions, when she could be spared by her mother, to the home of her older sister, Emily Rogers, in Norwich for schooling. She was also with her older brother, David, for two terms at the Homer Academy. The story of her life hangs largely upon her close relationship with her brother, David, and his intense interest in her welfare, as described in Valiant for Truth. He did his utmost that she might live a full life with education, training, and commitment to God. She was prevented by family influences from going to Illinois for further preparation for teaching under David's guidance. Her father appears to have been unwilling for her to leave home. She became a teacher, however, in 1858, apparently at Lisle, when she was twenty. Shortly after the death of her brother, David, she was married to Henry Smith of Lisle, who was born in 1832 and died in 1891, a son of Jesse Smith by his first wife. The marriage took place on March 20, 1860, but was not a happy one. Frances died after six years of suffering. Her death followed on the second day after the birth and death of her only child, a baby girl who died unnamed. They were buried together in the same grave in the Lisle Cemetery.

Frances Edwards was a woman of rare beauty, human loveliness, and quality of character. Her memory has been treasured over the years by all the family. Her death occurred at the age of twenty-seven on October 18, 1866.



## 12. Clarissa Elizabeth Edwards

Clarissa Elizabeth Edwards was the twelfth child and fifth daughter of William Edwards and Botsey Fay. She was born December 4, 1842, at Lisle, New York. She was trained in the home and in the school in Lisle Village. She later attended school in Norwich, New York, where she lived in the home of her oldest sister, Emily Rogers. As the youngest daughter in the large family of which she was a part, she early became her mother's helper in the home and learned to cook and wash, to spin and sew, when she was a young girl. One of her mother's rare letters speaks of her at the age of thirteen as follows: "Lib is very smart, does all the washing and ironing. Wednesday I am trying to spin. I wish I could spare Lib. I would send her to school. I have got as much as twenty runs to spin. I can do about one run a day. I think Lib will spin some. She does very well."

Clarissa Elizabeth remained with her father and mother at the homestead near the mill through a succession of family experiences which must have been difficult for her. David's illness and death came in 1859-60, the unhappy marriage of her sister, Frances, followed in 1860; and, after the departure of Hamilton to his new home in Lisle village in 1862, she became the companion of her father and mother. Her best-loved sister and her father both died in 1866. She continued for ten years as her mother's solo companion until her mother's death in 1876.

She then moved to Lisle Village to live with her older sister, Eliza Smith, who had become a widow. They were a capable pair and maintained in the house, which in recent years has been called the Elizabeth House, a center of hospitality for all their nephews and nieces. Their open cookie jar became a family institution.

Upon her removal to Lisle, her brothers united in giving her varying sums of money, received from their father's estate, in recognition of her long service to their parents and the family. This provided her with some working capital and a sewing machine, which aided her in her self-support and her continued service to the family and the village. She shared in training her nieces in sewing, mending, and housekeeping. She herself was adept in making their dresses and in teaching them how to do so.

Not long after her arrival in Lisle, she welcomed to her home her young nephew, Will Green, whose mother, Mary Ballard Edwards Green, had died in 1866. She lavished upon him over a period of years the care and affection which she might have given to a son of her own. She became an integral part of the life of Hamilton and Martha Edwards and their growing family. She went with them to the Edwards family reunion at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1870 and to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, when William Hanford Edwards, then six months old, was taken along. In all the illnesses of the Hamilton Edwards family, she was the instant helper and companion of her nephews as well as nieces. She was a remarkable housekeeper and had a genius for work and fellowship in a healthy mixture, which she extended like a tonic to all her nephews and nieces and, in due time, to grandnephews and grandnieces.



Long before her death she planned, in memory of her brothers' gifts to her, the distribution of her few possessions. She had received aid over the years in conserving and increasing her small capital from Herbert K. Twitchell and George H. Edwards. She made her nephew, Richard Henry Edwards, her executor, and her living nephews and nieces her beneficiaries. During her last illness, her niece, Katharine May Edwards, was with her and brought her comfort. She died December 10, 1919. She was the last of her family, much beloved, and brought honor to them throughout her life.













